DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 070 487 LI 004 039

TITLE South Carolina State Program for Library Development 1972-1977.
INSTITUTION South Carolina State Library, Columbia.
PUB DATE 72
NOTE 157p.; (28 References)

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.65 HC-$6.58
DESCRIPTORS Evaluation; *Library Planning; *Library Programs; *Library Services; *Objectives; State Libraries; *State Programs
IDENTIFIERS Library Services and Construction Act; LSCA; South Carolina; *State Plans

ABSTRACT

The state program for library development for South Carolina is divided into the following six chapters: (1) Libraries and South Carolina, 1972 in which the role of the State Library, South Carolina's library resources, the library public, and South Carolina as a library service area are discussed; (2) Planning for South Carolina Library Development which discusses authority and responsibility, previous library planning in South Carolina, financial support and economic constraints and criteria for measurement and evaluation; (3) Goals, objectives, and Priorities which covers establishing goals, objectives and priorities, and South Carolina's library goals and objectives; (4) Resources Required for the Task discusses public libraries and institutional libraries; (5) Implementation of the Program contains the time frame; and (6) Evaluation and Revision. (Other State Plans are LI003985 through 003993, LI003995 through 004004, LI004027 through 004035, LI004038 and LI004040 through 004046.) (Author/NH)

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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PROGRAM

FOR

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

1972-1977

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Post Office Box 11469
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

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INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina State Program for Library Development has been prepared as a means of implementing the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended by Public Law 91-600, 1970, within the state.

> It is the purpose of this Act to assist the States in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas of the States which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate, and with public library construction, and in the improvement of such other State library services as library services for physically handicapped, institutionalized, and disadvantaged persons, in strengthening State library administrative agencies, and in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries.[1]

The State Program was developed by the South Carolina State Library in consultation with the LSCA Advisory Council and the OE Regional Program Officer for Region IV. It will be distributed by placing one copy of the completed plan in each county library headquarters with appropriate publicity in state and local newspapers and in library publications to inform the general public and librarians of its availability.

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[1] Library Services and Construction Act, P.L. 91-600, December 30, 1970.

PART I. LIBRARIES AND SOUTH CAROLINA, 1972

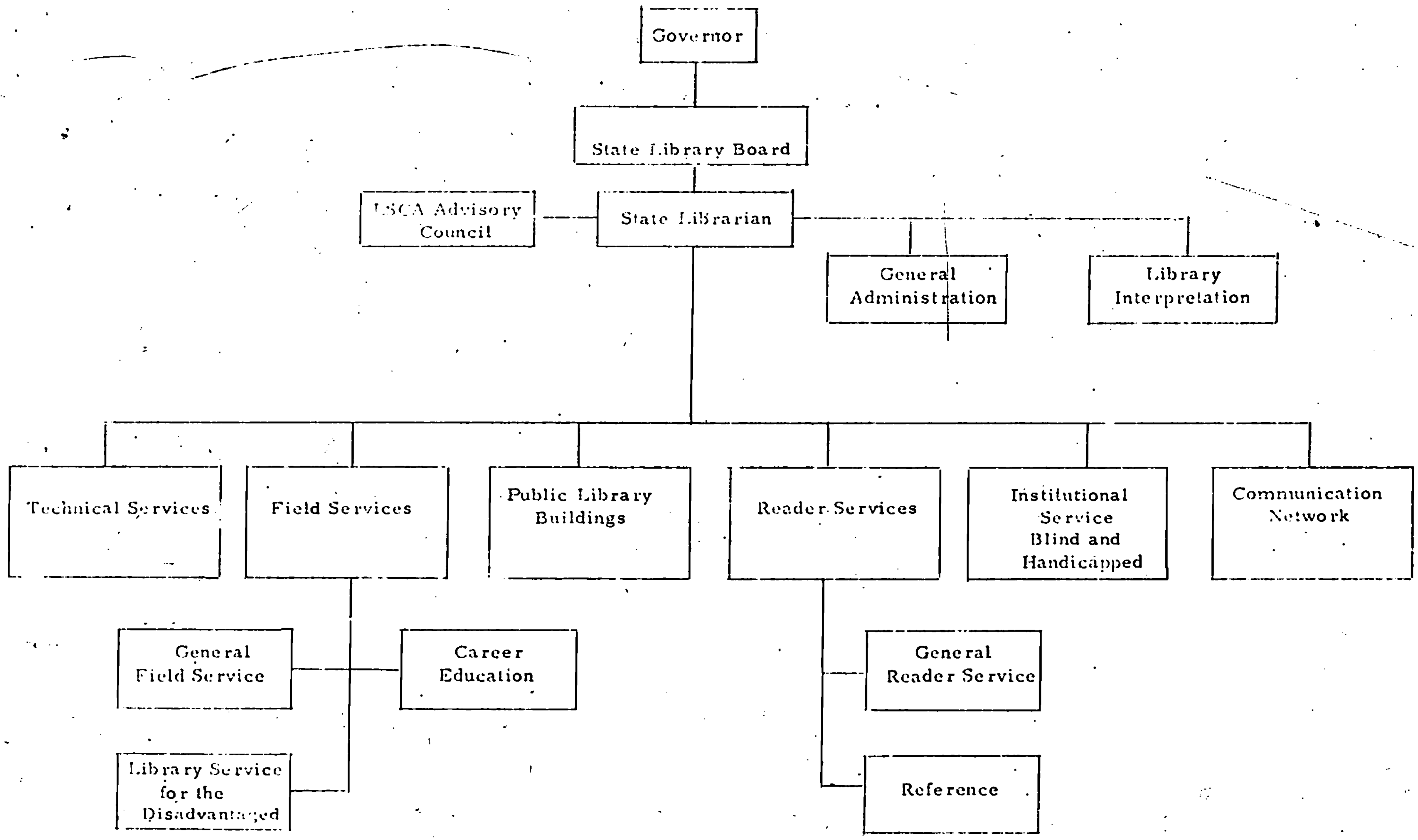
The Role of the State Library

Responsibility for administering the Library Services and Construction Act in the state rests with the South Carolina State Library. Until 1968 this function was discharged by the State Public Library Association, better known as the State Library Board, the library extension agency responsible for the extension and improvement of public library service throughout the state. A series of developments, beginning with recommendations of the Governor's Reorganization Commission of 1946-47, led to the reestablishment of the agency as the State Library. In 1967 the duties of the State Library Board were increased to include all those of a general State Library and in 1969 the name of the agency was changed to the South Carolina State Library.

According to the 1969 legislation, the South Carolina State Library has the responsibility for creating and improving public and institutional library service throughout the State; for reference and research service to State Government agencies; for providing library service to the visually and physically handicapped; for the supervision of public library building construction; for reference and interlibrary loan service; and for consultant service to public libraries and to State institutions. The agency administers State Aid to public libraries and Federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act.

The services of the State Library are made available to state government and to public and institutional libraries by a staff of thirty-one, including fourteen professional librarians. Under the general direction of the State Librarian, the staff is organized into six major divisions: Technical Services; Field Services; Public Library Buildings; Reader Services; Institutional Service and Blind and Handicapped; and Communications Network. (See Exhibit 1.)

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY



Governor
State Library Board
LSCA Advisory Council
State Librarian
General Administration
Library Interpretation
Technical Services
Field Services
Public Library Buildings
Reader Services
Institutional Service Blind and Handicapped
Communication Network
General Field Service
Career Education
Library Service for the Disadvantaged
General Reader Service
Reference

Exhibit 1a

S. C. STATE LIBRARY

Description of Activities - Organizational Chart

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. General Administration
Establishes and reviews policies plans development and extension of library service; prepares and administers the annual budget, promotes the extension and improvement of library service throughout the state directs programs under the Library Services and Construction Act, recommends library legislation.

B. Library Interpretation
Interprets the objectives and functions of the state-wide library program; plans and carries out a state-wide program of publicity and public relations designed to interpret the library and its services to the general public.

II. TECHNICAL SERVICES

Acquires and makes available all materials used in the library program; catalogs and classifies books, serials and pamphlets; purchases and receives all materials; receives, stores and distributes periodicals and newspapers; classifies and/or catalogs all State and Federal documents received; prepares all materials for use and maintains the book collection.

III. FIELD SERVICES

A. General Field Service
Assists and stimulates development of public library services; advises local officials, librarian and citizens through visits, surveys, and correspondence; plans workshops and training programs; supervises projects under the Library Services and Construction Act.

B. Career Education
The provision of training opportunities for public and institutional library employees; planning and supervision of the certification program for public librarians.

C. Library Service for the Disadvantaged
Consultant service to local libraries planning projects in this area; supervision of local projects; reporting and evaluation of the program.

IV. PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Supervises the public library building construction program under the Library Services and Construction Act consults with architects and local library boards on local library building projects, supervises the distribution of construction grants and accounting of their use

V. READERS SERVICES

A. General Reader Service
Provides reference and research services to State government, State government agencies, and to libraries. Selects materials to be added to the general reference collection, prepares bibliographies

B. Reference
Answers reference requests and requests for interlibrary loan received from libraries throughout the state; advises local libraries on the maintenance of a useful reference collection, plans and provides workshops on reference service for pre-professional library employees.

VI. INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE: BLIND AND HANDICAPPED

Plans and supervises library service to the blind and physically handicapped; supervises local projects to improve this service and serves as liasion with other State agencies serving this group. Plans and administers a program to establish and develop library service in State institutions; supervises the library program in the individual institutions, and provides consultant service for library development to all institutions.

VII. COMMUNICATION NETWORK

The coordination of all library resources in the state to better serve the individual citizen. The establishment and supervision of a TWX network for rapid interlibrary communication; publication of a monthly newsletter for all libraries in the state; consultant service to the Area Reference Resource Centers in Charleston, Greenville, Florence; and the general supervision of the program conducted under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act.

Exhibit 1b

South Carolina's Library Resources

For the general public, the local county or regional library is the primary source of library materials and services. In South Carolina the county is recognized as the smallest governmental unit providing a practicable basis for library service. For twenty-five years one of the principal objectives of the State Library agency has been the creation of units of service with sufficient population and financial resources to provide good library service. In 1971 legislation was passed authorizing creation of a unified county-wide library system in the last of the State's forty-six counties.

In 1972 there are thirty-eight public library systems within the State. Of this number four are multi-county regional systems incorporating from two to four counties each while thirty-five are single county systems. Each system is an autonomous unit, created by specific enabling legislation and having its own governing board of trustees. Populations served by regional systems vary from 37,455 for one three-county region to 139,841 for a four-county region. Populations in county systems vary from a low of 7,955 to a high of 247,650. Only six of the thirty-eight systems have a population exceeding 100,000. Therefore, even though county-wide systems have been achieved, the size of units of service is still a major concern.

Because of limited financial support, South Carolina public libraries have traditionally concentrated efforts upon building basic collections of books and printed materials. Acquisitions have been based upon careful selection from standard library tools. The result is that all of the libraries have collections high in quality, physical condition, and subject range, but low in volumes per capita. As of July 1, 1971, the total bookstock of public libraries in the State was 2,736,477. Only five systems had holdings exceeding 100,000 volumes. The statewide per capita bookstock (including State Library holdings) was 1.15. System holdings ranged from .37 to 2.26 per capita, with fifteen systems having less than one book per capita. Book collections were supplemented by 5,676 periodical titles and 336 newspapers, excluding duplicates within systems. Back holdings vary from three year runs in the smallest libraries and branches to comprehensive microfilm and print collections in urban systems. (See Exhibits 2 and 3.) Except in a few urban libraries, collections of non-print media are too small to be significant.

When the original State plan was written for the Library Services Act in 1956, it pointed out that a major deficiency in public library service was an inadequate supply of trained librarians. Personnel programs such as salary supplements, in-service training, scholarship and certification have improved the picture in the past fifteen years, but personnel remains a basic need in the public library program. From forty-six professional librarians in 1956, the number has increased to eighty-five professionals and twenty-seven pre-professionals in 1972. Of the thirty-eight library systems, twenty-six are headed by professionals, three by prior service librarians, and two by non-professionals. Twelve systems employ no professional librarians (i.e. graduates of accredited library schools), sixteen employ one professional, and ten employ two or more, with fourteen being the maximum number in a single system.

State Aid regulations require headquarters libraries of county and regional systems to be open for service a minimum number of hours per week:

Population	Minimum Hours
Over 100,000	66
50,000-100,000	54
25,000-50,000	44
Under 25,000	30

At the present time there are no regulations governing hours of service for branch libraries, community libraries, or stations; and hours vary from six to twelve per week in the smallest communities to sixty-two in major branches in metropolitan areas.

South Carolina State Library
Second Annual Report.
1970-71. p. 34.

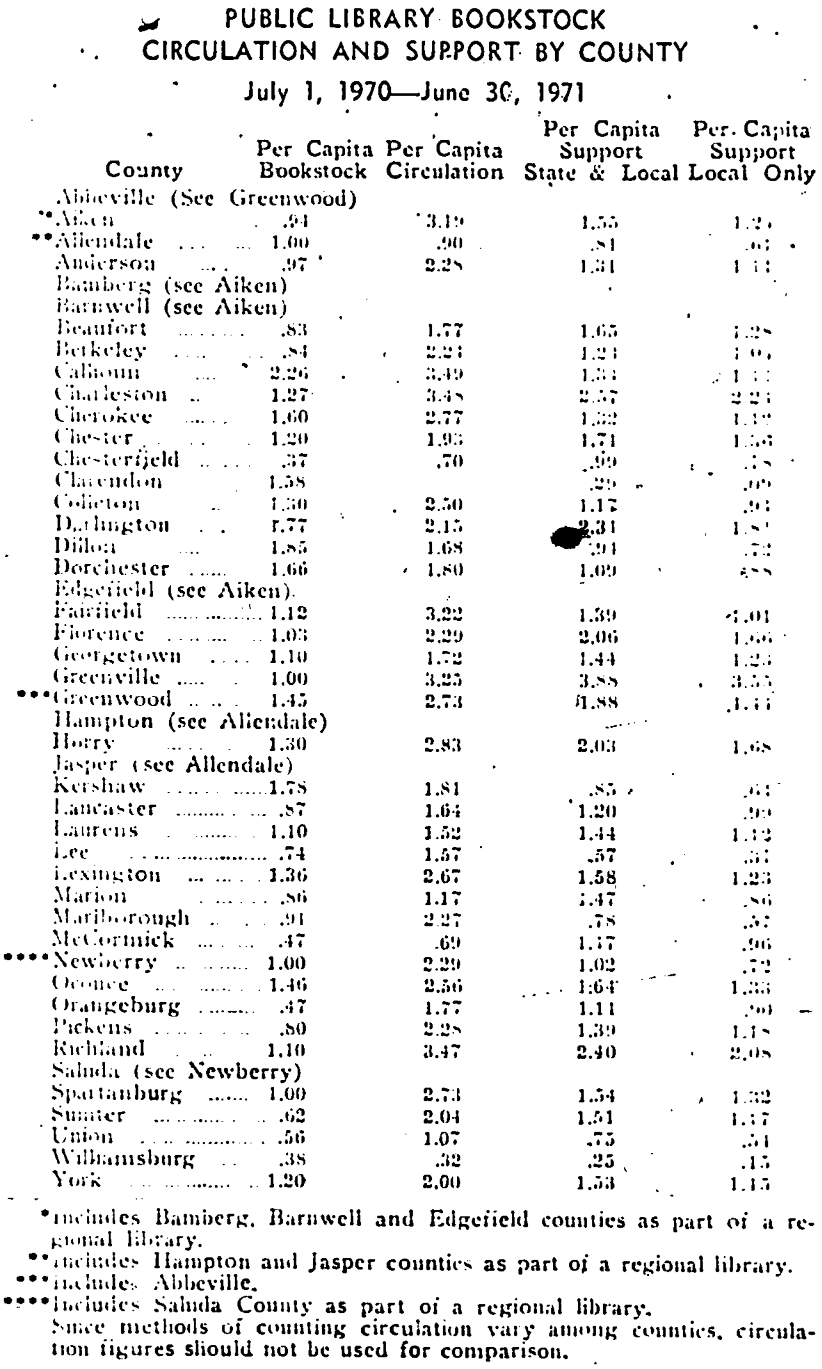
LIBRARY	*Population of Area Taxed For Support—1960 Census	OPERATING EXPENDITURES 1970-71 Total	Salaries	Books & Periodicals	Other Operating Expenses	Capital Outlay	Income 1970-71 Budget	Tax Rate Mills	Grants-In-Aid**	BOOK STOCK Total Volumes	Volumes Added	Newspapers	Periodicals	REGISTERED USERS Total	Juvenile	CIRCULATION Total	Juvenile	Loan Period (Days)	INTERLIBRARY LOANS Volumes Lent	Volumes Borrowed	Reference & Reading Aid Transactions	Number of Branches	Bookmobiles Operated
Regional Libraries																							
Abbeville-Greenwood [illegible]	[illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	0	$ 121,452.61	2	$ 29,086.65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	126	13,525	5,327	179,488	76,019	14	2	[illegible]	1,460	4	[illegible]
Aiken-Bamberg-Barnwell-Edgefield	140,7[illegible]	[illegible]	141,61[illegible]	45,94[illegible]	[illegible]	0	202,744.50		40,543.56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	404	38,368	19,474	416,957	155,7[illegible]	14	11	340		10	1
Allendale-Hampton-Jasper	41,074	[illegible]	20,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	33,422.40		8,204.80	41,[illegible]	[illegible]	6	20	5,759	2,75[illegible]	36,[illegible]	16,1[illegible]	[illegible]	0	151	1,851	3	1
[illegible]	40,67[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	44,918.00		13,056.45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	102	[illegible]	1,98[illegible]	[illegible]	41,032	14	[illegible]	195	[illegible]	3	1
County Libraries 100,000 and over																							
Charleston County Library	216,38[illegible]	[illegible]	291,[illegible]	97,295.41	149,[illegible]	4,7[illegible]	[illegible]		72,011.20	274,5[illegible]	[illegible]	14	43[illegible]	69,119		252,[illegible]		[illegible]	6	181	44,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenville County Library	209,776	765,342.[illegible]	419,[illegible]	[illegible]	147,7[illegible]	4,891.54	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	240,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			651,2[illegible]	29[illegible]	[illegible]	6	153	44,[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Richland County Public Library	200,102	[illegible]	262,447.46	92,3[illegible]	[illegible]	26,430.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61,0[illegible]	220,45[illegible]	18,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		21	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Spartanburg County Library	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40,070.7[illegible]	[illegible]	0	241,972.3[illegible]	1	35,284.31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	350	27,629	7,750	426,714	171,[illegible]	14	1	114	2,[illegible]	4	[illegible]
County Libraries 50,000-100,000																							
Anderson County Library	[illegible]	135,[illegible]	68,250.91	[illegible]	26,442.[illegible]	0	129,105.[illegible]	[illegible]	19,919.78	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	170	18,142	[illegible]	224,[illegible]	86,39[illegible]	14	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
Darlington County Library	[illegible]	[illegible]	55,07[illegible]	20,305.4[illegible]	[illegible]	13,[illegible]	127,412.[illegible]	[illegible]	26,350.60	[illegible]	4,2[illegible]	14	254	14,[illegible]	[illegible]	113,[illegible]	50,20[illegible]	14	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1
*Florence County Library	84,438	175,[illegible]	[illegible]	17,[illegible]	45,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	19,49[illegible]	10,918	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	1	[illegible]	14,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horry County Memorial Library	68,247	111,[illegible]	67,2[illegible]	27,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	[illegible]	11[illegible]		24,[illegible]	71,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	262	12,[illegible]		[illegible]	15,591	21	0	126	[illegible]	0	1
Lexington County Circulating Library	60,726	95,7[illegible]	60,6[illegible]	24,374.72	[illegible]	0	95,6[illegible]		21,027.52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	142	[illegible]	19,404	162,431	75,934	14		43	11,[illegible]	5	1
Orangeburg County Free Library	[illegible]	74,[illegible]	52,652.[illegible]	[illegible]	9,51[illegible]	21,[illegible]	75,602.2[illegible]		13,956.79	[illegible]	2,1[illegible]	[illegible]	35	7,472	2,636	121,662	45,22[illegible]	14		[illegible]	122	0	1
Sumter County Library	74,941	[illegible]	64,175.2[illegible]	21,181.2[illegible]	23,259.[illegible]	0	112,8[illegible]		25,265.1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	177	13,704	4,004	151,1[illegible]	[illegible]	14		520	3,450	0	1
York County Library	[illegible]	[illegible]	70,[illegible]	25,909.[illegible]	23,41[illegible]	1,33[illegible].54	120,760.7[illegible]	2	30,015.50	94,541	[illegible]	12	201	17,[illegible]	2,070	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	1
County Libraries 25,000-50,000																							
Beaufort County Library	44,18[illegible]	72,[illegible]	37,705.16	18,916.[illegible]	13,828.72	2,062.37	73,095.[illegible]	—	16,681.03	36,674	1,135	9	124	8,9[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	14	0	151	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Berkeley County Library	[illegible]	47,1[illegible]	[illegible]	9,9[illegible]	7,735.00	0	47,45[illegible]	—	7,639.20	32,161	2,499	[illegible]	43	21,385	14,34[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	4	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Cherokee County Public Library	35,205	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1	7,355.82	[illegible]	2,817	5	139	8,774	1,321	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	14	[illegible]		1	1
Chester County Free Public Library	[illegible]	53,1[illegible]	26,563.72	14,275.[illegible]	10,2[illegible]	0	52,[illegible]	1.75	10,764.21	37,054	2,614	[illegible]	115	6,635	[illegible]	99,5[illegible]	26,513	21	130	[illegible]	2,2[illegible]	1	1
Chesterfield County Library	33,717	[illegible]	14,642.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	515.[illegible]	[illegible]		6,991.40	12,342	2,042	9	62	2,242	[illegible]	23,6[illegible]	7,143	14	0	[illegible]		1	0
***Clarendon County Library	29,490	5,1[illegible]	5,1[illegible]				5,5[illegible].00	—	5,5[illegible].00	46,736	1,531	10	172	[illegible]				14				0	1
Colleton County Memorial Library	27,816	32,[illegible]	19,931.41	10,2[illegible].87	1,726.00	270.4[illegible]	32,907.41	—	6,354.[illegible]	16,018	2,572	5	[illegible]	5,7[illegible]	2,61[illegible]	63,6[illegible]	29,475	14	0	[illegible]	2,1[illegible]	0	1
Dillon County Library	30,584	[illegible]	15,600.00	[illegible]	5,250.[illegible]	0	[illegible]	—	6,317.67	50,456	1,720	4	16	17,1[illegible]	11,[illegible]	51,3[illegible]	17,634	14	118	[illegible]	2,175	1	1
Georgetown County Memorial Library	34,798	[illegible]	25,153.00	13,303.58	8,294.11	0	[illegible]	—	7,414.55	38,244	[illegible]	4	94	[illegible]		59,604	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Kershaw County Library	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,578.50	6,096.60	3,495.38	0	[illegible]	—	6,954.47	39,607	1,654	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		60,92[illegible]	[illegible]	14	0	21	1,1[illegible]	1	1
Lancaster County Library	39,352	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,8[illegible]	10,5[illegible]	0	47,[illegible]	—	8,295.43	34,196	1,457	4	[illegible]	2,662	[illegible]	64,342	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]		0	1
Laurens County Library	47,609	65,414.0[illegible]	35,26[illegible]	[illegible]	10,631.[illegible]	[illegible]	65,[illegible]		15,361.52	52,423	2,6[illegible]	5	102	11,010		72,1[illegible]	35,119	14		[illegible]		1	1
Marion County Library	32,01[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,953.55	47,0[illegible]	2	19,656.12	27,4[illegible]	2,0[illegible]	9	62	2,269		37,436	[illegible]	14	2	97	[illegible]	2	0
Marlboro County Public Library	[illegible]	21,220.20	15,044.4[illegible]	3,957.96	2,217.[illegible]	0	22,194.57		5,805.35	26,04[illegible]	652	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19[illegible]	61,[illegible]	16,520	14		23		0	1
Oconee County Library	36,235	[illegible]	37,299.19	16,102.6[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	—	11,254.67	52,250	1,44[illegible]	[illegible]	107	8,201	1,512	92,[illegible]	14,6[illegible]	[illegible]	10[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	1
Pickens County Library	[illegible]	67,1[illegible]	37,749.[illegible]	14,085.50	16,205.[illegible]	1,072.6[illegible]	[illegible]		10,492.99	39,801	3,185	6	96	12,612	5,021	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]		4	1
Union County Library	30,015	[illegible]	11,117.00	6,511.79	[illegible]	0	22,412.00	1	6,253.00	15,766	1,007	1	60	1,920	1,062	12,011	11,384	[illegible]	0	195	[illegible]	0	1
Williamsburg County Library	40,932	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,435.0[illegible]	4,925.42	0	10,130.[illegible]	—	4,000.00	15,350	56[illegible]	1		2,493	1,526	12,913	4,314	14		26		0	0
County Libraries 25,000 and under																							
Calhoun County Public Library	12,256	16,463.89	10,351.25	2,629.00	2,226.19	1,214.[illegible]	16,463.89	—	2,546.47	27,694	[illegible]	3	38	6,325	3,211	42,761	21,614	14	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Dorchester County Library	24,383	[illegible]	12,306.00	[illegible]	3,481.[illegible]	0	21,222.3[illegible]	—	5,126.60	20,2[illegible]	[illegible]	1	17	2,642	[illegible]	24,7[illegible]	10,334	14	95	600	4,01[illegible]	0	1
Fairfield County Library	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,036.00	[illegible]	2,49[illegible]	0	25,906.10	2	7,884.64	24,246	2,605	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,37[illegible]	1,59[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	0	[illegible]	1,214	1	1
Lee County Public Library	21,832	[illegible]	2,431.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,391.00	—	4,366.40	[illegible]	64[illegible]	1	42	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	14		26		0	1
McCormick County Library	8,629	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,904.41	539.47	[illegible]	10,048.57	[illegible]	1,725.60	4,062	[illegible]	0	16	358	194	5,925	3,192	14	0	41	12[illegible]	0	0
Municipal and Township Libraries																							
Chapin Memorial Library	7,814	19,[illegible].86	10,303.39	5,414.50	2,159.21	1,349.77	20,324.61	—		16,790	602	6	61	4,722		54,655	14,025	21					
Timrod Library (Summerville)	3,633	5,307.95	2,033.64	924.70	1,229.61	1,120.00	5,298.56	—		20,091	332	1	5	2,954		39,278		14	0	300	225		0
S. C. State Library			$ 259,287.00	$ 133,128.00			$ 489,721.60			162,005						10,7[illegible]4							
		$4,185,000.84	$2,668,358.26	$1,046,116.02	$ 749,275.86	$ 93,919.68	$4,797,895.31		$ 710,0[illegible]	2,736,4[illegible]	182,5[illegible]	336	5,676	457,157	150,709	5,892,[illegible]	1,780,027		697	7,67[illegible]	174,692	83	44

* All 1970-71 statistics based on 1960 census

** Grants-In-Aid figures may vary from that as shown on local reports because of date of receipt of funds. No Construction Grants included.

*** Clarendon served by Sumter.

Exhibit 2



PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKSTOCK CIRCULATION AND SUPPORT BY COUNTY

July 1, 1970—June 30, 1971

County	Per Capita Bookstock	Per Capita Circulation	Per Capita Support State & Local	Per. Capita Support Local Only
Abbeville (See Greenwood)				
*Aiken	.94	3.19	1.55	1.24
**Allendale	1.00	.90	.81	.67
Anderson	.97	2.28	1.31	1.13
Bamberg (see Aiken)				
Barnwell (see Aiken)				
Beaufort	.83	1.77	1.65	1.28
Berkeley	.84	2.24	1.24	1.04
Calhoun	2.26	3.49	1.34	[illegible]
Charleston	1.27	3.48	2.57	2.24
Cherokee	1.60	2.77	1.52	1.19
Chester	1.20	1.93	1.71	1.56
Chesterfield	.37	.70	.99	.58
Clarendon	1.58		.29	.09
Colleton	1.30	2.50	1.17	.93
Darlington	1.77	2.15	2.31	1.81
Dillon	1.85	1.68	.94	.72
Dorchester	1.66	1.80	1.09	.88
Edgefield (see Aiken).				
Fairfield	1.12	3.22	1.39	1.01
Florence	1.03	2.29	2.06	1.66
Georgetown	1.10	1.72	1.44	1.25
Greenville	1.00	3.25	3.88	3.55
***Greenwood	1.45	2.73	1.88	1.44
Hampton (see Allendale)				
Horry	1.30	2.83	2.03	1.68
Jasper (see Allendale)				
Kershaw	1.78	1.81	.85	.64
Lancaster	.87	1.64	1.20	.99
Laurens	1.10	1.52	1.44	1.12
Lee	.74	1.57	.57	.37
Lexington	1.36	2.67	1.58	1.23
Marion	.86	1.17	1.47	.86
Marlborough	.91	2.27	.78	.57
McCormick	.47	.69	1.17	.96
****Newberry	1.00	2.29	1.02	.72
Oconee	1.46	2.56	1.64	1.33
Orangeburg	.47	1.77	1.11	.90
Pickens	.80	2.28	1.39	1.18
Richland	1.10	3.47	2.40	2.08
Saluda (see Newberry)				
Spartanburg	1.00	2.73	1.54	1.32
Sumter	.62	2.04	1.51	1.17
Union	.56	1.07	.75	.54
Williamsburg	.38	.32	.25	.15
York	1.20	2.00	1.53	1.15

*includes Bamberg, Barnwell and Edgefield counties as part of a regional library.

**includes Hampton and Jasper counties as part of a regional library.

***includes Abbeville.

****Includes Saluda County as part of a regional library.

Since methods of counting circulation vary among counties, circulation figures should not be used for comparison.

South Carolina State Library.
Second Annual Report,
1970-71, p. 22.

Exhibit 3.

Standards for South Carolina Libraries (revised 1969) state:

> The State Library Extension Agency should organize, subsidize, and coordinate the operation of five or six Area Resource Libraries having a strong reference and research collection and located within one-half day's round-trip of any citizen of the state. (They) will through their growing collections and staffs provide readily accessible reference and other professional assistance to libraries and individual patrons within a reasonable distance.

Since 1968 the State Library has been working toward this end by providing grants to strengthen the reference collections of three designated Area Reference Centers: Charleston, Florence, and Greenville. (Lack of space prohibits development of Centers in Aiken and York at this time.) In April 1971 more rapid receipt of interlibrary loan requests from the three centers was made possible with the inauguration of a TWX teletype system connecting Charleston, Florence, and Greenville County Libraries with the State Library and the University of South Carolina libraries. In 1971-72 funds have been budgeted for the employment of Regional Reference Librarians. Once these positions are filled the Centers should contribute to improved reference service in general and service to business and industry specifically. The Area Reference Resource Center libraries will be responsible for receiving and transmitting requests in their assigned geographical areas from county libraries, college libraries, and special libraries which are participating in the State Library's reciprocal interlibrary loan agreement. Referrals for college libraries will be sent to the University of South Carolina.

Library service for the visually and physically handicapped is provided by the North Carolina-South Carolina Regional Library for the Blind, an agency jointly supported by the State Libraries of North and South Carolina. As of January, 1972, the Regional Library was serving 2,187 South Carolina readers, including 1,606 blind, 333 physically handicapped, and 219 institutionalized persons. To meet the needs of its patrons the library has a collection of 4,855 Talking Book titles, 2,253 Braille titles, 427 reel to reel tapes, 537 cassette titles, and 791 large-print books.[1]

In addition to the resources of the Regional Library, blind and handicapped readers may use browsing collections of Talking Books located in the Anderson, Charleston, Greenville, Richland, and Spartanburg county libraries. All public libraries are building collections of large-print books also. The South Carolina Commission for the Blind maintains a library containing more than 40,000 textbooks on discs for the use of students and others.

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[1] North Carolina-South Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Statistical Report for January, 1972.

Institutional library service is the newest element in the State's library program. Prior to passage of Title IV-A of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1966, only four State institutions - The South Carolina State Hospital, the Crafts-Farrow State Hospital, State Park Tubercular Hospital, and the School for the Deaf and the Blind - had established programs of library service for their residents. The William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute maintained a professional library for its staff. Since 1966 nine other State institutions have established at least minimum library service for residents, in large part due to incentive grants made by the State Library as a part of the Title IV-A program. In addition library service has been extended to certain institutions - pre-release centers and the Crippled Children's Convalescent Center - by means of contracts with local public libraries, while the State Library has placed collections of paperback books in the alcoholic rehabilitation centers. Of the twelve institutional libraries currently qualifying for direct LSCA grants-in-aid, four are headed by professional librarians and eight by pre-professionals. In all cases, book collections fall short of the number and subject range needed for a high level of library service. (See Exhibit 4.)

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS

LIBRARY STATISTICS 1970-71

		OPERATING EXPENDITURES					INCOME			BOOK STOCK			PERSONNEL	
	Residents	Total	Salaries	Books & Other Materials	Audio Visual	Other Operating Expenses	Total	Institutional & Other Funds	State Library Grants	Total Volumes	Volumes Added	Newspapers & Periodicals	Professional	Non-Professional
Adult Correctional Institutions														
S. C. Dept. of Corrections Library	2,674(a)	$ 20,976.00	$ 10,246.00	$ 9,000.00	0	$ 1,730.00	$ 20,976.00	$ 13,976.00	$ 7,000.00	17,216	6,796	197	1	16
Central Correctional Institution*	1,653								4,000.00	6,176				
Givens Youth Correction Center*	66								500.00	4[illegible]				
Harbison Correctional Institution for Women*	126								500.00	1,[illegible]				
Manning Correctional Institution*	336								500.00	2,007				
MacDougall Youth Correction Center*	138								500.00	[illegible]				
Walden Correctional Institution*	54								500.00	[illegible]				
Wateree River Correctional Institution*	304								500.00	2,274				
Juvenile Correctional Institutions														
[illegible] for Girls	57	11,164.51	10,038.06	618.00	26.00	482.45	11,164.51	10,664.51	500.00	2,3[illegible]	25[illegible]	19	0	[illegible]
[illegible] School for Girls	87	9,467.93	8,033.32	1,031.66	0	402.95	9,467.93	8,967.93	500.00	[illegible]	4[illegible]	24	0	
John G. Richards School for Boys	250	11,163.58	10,038.00	907.35	67.65	150.58	11,163.58	10,663.58	500.00	2,88[illegible]	14[illegible]	30	[illegible]	0
[illegible] Boys	219	5,738.71	5,000.00	500.00	152.00	86.71	5,738.71	5,238.71	500.00	5,250	131	10	0	1
Institutions for the Mentally Retarded														
Coastal Center	456	14,638.00	6,500.00	2,138.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	500.00	2,40[illegible]	389	30	0	6
Midlands Center (formerly Pineland)														
Whitten Village	2,730	46,834.50	18,100.00	7,636.00	20,424.00	674.50	46,834.50	44,834.50	2,000.00	6,723	1,400	67	1	1
Mental Health Institutions														
Crafts-Farrow State Hospital	2,581	13,920.00	11,739.00	1,995.05	0	185.95	13,920.00	11,920.00	2,000.00	3,185	614	91	0	[illegible]
S. C. Hospital [illegible] Library	2,987	19,082.00	14,972.00	3,685.00	0	425.00	19,082.00	15,457.00	3,625.00	9,125	1,266	91	1	1
William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute(b)		21,720.76	12,261.28	9,215.13	0	244.35	21,720.76	21,720.76	0	4,601	680	106	0	[illegible]
Institutions for Physically Handicapped Children														
School for the Deaf and Blind	570	9,965.00	8,143.00	1,773.00	0	49.00	9,965.00	8,965.00	1,000.00	8,7[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]		
S. C. Crippled Children's Convalescent Center(c)	38						1,200.00		1,200.00	574	44			
Special Institutions														
John de la Howe School	190	8,372.00	7,872.00	500.00	0	0	8,372.00	8,372.00	0	2,7[illegible]	16[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1
State Park Health Center	816	10,960.95	8,933.00	1,947.01	0	80.94	10,933.44	9,933.44	1,000.00	9,023	612	74	0	
Hollingsview Center(d)	34						150.00		150.00	432	120			
Palmetto Center(d)	42						100.00		100.00	524	62		0	
GRAND TOTAL	13,671	$204,003.94	$130,875.00	$ 41,946.20	$ 23,669.65	$ 7,512.49	$206,288.43	$185,713.43	$ 20,575.00	92,3[illegible]	13,456	798	[illegible]	28

* Served by the S. C. Department of Corrections Library
(a) Total number of residents for all seven adult correctional centers
(b) Library for professional staff only (300 staff members)
(c) Served by Florence County Library under contract between S. C. State Library, Florence County Library and the Convalescent Center
(d) No library at the center. The State Library selects and purchases paperbacks of therapeutic value for these institutions

South Carolina State Library.
Second Annual Report,
1970-71, pp. 30-31.

Exhibit 4

The resources of public and institutional libraries are supplemented by those of the State Library through its Reference and Interlibrary Loan Service. These services draw upon the collections listed below to supply more specialized and more comprehensive materials than are available locally.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY
June 30, 1971

Interlibrary Loan Collection		90,499
Special Collections Included in Above Figure:		
Genealogy Collection	1,001	
L Collection	1,481	
Reference	5,868	
South Carolina	3,560	
Salley Collection	164	
South Carolina Documents Collection		1,028
Bound Periodicals		640
Periodicals on Microfilm		
No. periodicals		329
No. reels		4,478
Current Newspapers		8
Newspapers on Microfilm		
No. titles		2
No. reels		1,325
Microfiche		9,453[1]

Use of the Reference and Interlibrary Loan Service has grown steadily since its inception in 1957. During 1970-71, 10.774 books and 1691 photocopies were supplied, and 2493 reference questions were answered. 2431 books requested were not available in the Columbia area:

To augment its own collections and enlarge the informational resources available to South Carolina, the State Library has entered:

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[1] The State Library also houses and services some 50,000 microfiche in the initial ERIC collection belonging to the State Department of Education.

into certain cooperative arrangements with other libraries and agencies in the state. It borrows extensively from the Richland County Public Library and from the libraries of the University of South Carolina, including McKissick, Education, Science, Law and Caroliniana. By mutual agreement, the Caroliniana Library selects, houses, and services genealogical materials purchased by the State Library. The libraries of the William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute and the State Board of Health supply materials for interlibrary loan. The reference staff also draws heavily upon the resources and personnel of State Agencies for information in special subject areas. Among those most frequently used are the Division of Research and Statistical Services, Planning and Grants, Legislative Council, Public Welfare, and Pollution Control.

During 1971-72 the State Library signed reciprocal agreements with five South Carolina special libraries; Lyles, Bisset, Carlisle and Wolff (architects and engineers), Deering Milliken (textiles and chemicals), and three Technical Education Centers. These agreements enable the State Library to utilize the specialized periodical holdings of these libraries in return for supplying materials outside their areas of specialization.

In order to apply the result of authoritative current research to the solution of local problems, the State Library and State Department of Education have made a cooperative agreement. The initial set of the ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center) documents on microfiche was purchased by the Department of Education and placed in the custody of the State Library. The State Library in turn keeps the collection up-to-date through an annual subscription and provides the neccessary equipment to store and process the collection. The two agencies share in the use of a computer and, through the computerized index to ERIC documents, are able to make literature searches and then to supply microfiche or printed copies of materials requested.

Through agreement with the Medical University of South Carolina, the State Library has access to the Southeastern Regional Medical Library Program. By this means individuals and institutions involved in health care may request health science information which is supplied primarily through the Program's document delivery service.

When all in-state resources fail, the State Library assists its patrons in locating materials out-of-state. Public and institutional libraries are informed of sources from which titles may be borrowed as indicated by the National Union Catalog. TWX is used to request loans directly for persons in State Government and State Agencies.

The total picture of South Carolina's library resources must include the libraries of the State's educational institutions, since students and faculties constitute a major portion of the library public. At the beginning of the fall term, 1971, South Carolina had 31,094 students enrolled in the eight State supported senior colleges and universities; 3,598 in ten two-year university branches and centers; and 7,459 in twelve Technical

Education Centers. There were 63,641 students enrolled in twenty senior and eight junior privately supported institutions.[1]

To meet the informational needs of these 63,641 students, the fifty-eight institutions of higher learning have holdings of some three and one-half million volumes and staffs which include fewer than two hundred professional librarians and three hundred non-professionals, heavily supplemental by student assistance. (See Exhibit 5.)

A study of higher education completed by the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education in January, 1972, contained some significant findings concerning libraries:

> The Association of College and Research Libraries states that good library service "will normally require a minimum of five percent of the total educational and general budget" and further, that there should be a higher percentage "if the library holdings are seriously deficient or if there is a rapid expansion of student population or course offerings".... Of the state-supported institutions, in 1969-70 only two--University of South Carolina and Winthrop--reached this desired level and...one--the Medical University--fell seriously below it....
>
> A second criterion for measuring library support is the expenditure per student. A figure suggested by the ACRL is $100 per student. Further, it is safe to assume that any library falling appreciably below the average support figure for the state would be receiving inadequate support. In 1969-70 the average of public and private institutions in the state was $109; of the public alone, $140, primarily due to a per student expenditure of $313 of the Medical University.... (See Exhibit 6.)
>
> The Association of College and Research Libraries suggests that no library can give effective support to the instructional program of a four-year college with 600 or fewer undergraduate students without a minimum collection of 50,000 well chosen volumes; the standard further stipulates that for each additional 200 students, an additional 10,000 volumes is required. It must be emphasized that this is a minimum standard. [Exhibit 7] indicates that, of the five public colleges, only Winthrop meets this minimum standard.
>
> In evaluating library collections, total holdings are sig-

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[1] Commission on Higher Education. Goals for Higher Education to 1980. Vol. 1. Discussion and Recommendation. January, 1972. pp. vi-x.

nificant, but some analysis of strength in periodical and serial holdings is also needed. One generally accepted standard calls for a minimum subscription list of 1,000 periodical titles for a college library, with universities requiring many more, depending on their size and the number of graduate programs offered.

[Exhibit 8] shows that Winthrop exceeds 1,000 subscription, but all the other public colleges are weak, with the College of Charleston dangerously low, with only 247 subscriptions. The University of South Carolina shows marked strength in this area, comparing (quite favorably) with published statistics of similar institutions in the region, but Clemson has a low number of periodical and serial holdings considering the extent of its graduate offerings and comparing it with other institutions of its type. The Medical University appears to be weak considering the scope of present and proposed programs.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ANNUAL LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1970-71 FISCAL YEAR

NAME	OPERATING EXPENSES 1970-71				LIBRARY COLLECTION			PERSONNEL (FULL TIME EQUIVALENT)			
FOUR YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	Grand Total	Salaries and Wages	Books and Other Library Materials	Binding	Total Volumes	Volumes Added	Volumes Withdrawn	Professional	Non Pr[illegible]	[illegible]	Total [illegible]
Allen University	$ 54,726.22	37,083.71	15,500.41	[illegible]	37,723	3,897	370	3	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baptist College at Charleston	135,006.00	78,308.00	48,104.86	0	51,666	5,735	700	8	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benedict College	128,116.00	67,500.00	56,633.00	4,000.00	58,536	5,228	650	4	5	5,000	1,408
Bob Jones University (a)	91,336.46	61,438.46	28,508.00	1,092.00	130,732	4,562	42	3.60	5.80	[illegible]	4,584
Central Wesleyan College	42,666.00	23,803.00	17,848.00	925.00	26,917	2,087	22	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Citadel (b)	188,657.00	110,528.00	70,025.00	5,055.00	[illegible]	6,439	406	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Claflin College	106,120.44	62,757.63	42,885.58	[illegible]	80,665	6,691	27	4	5.5	0	1,585
Clemson University (e)	754,632.00	379,301.00	287,075.[illegible]	40,743.00	481,670	24,216	2,765	17	30.5	[illegible]	7,4[illegible]
Coker College	51,087.10	29,816.00	18,881.00	[illegible]	51,964	3,179	67	1	2	[illegible]	398
College of Charleston	65,259.00	45,654.00	17,860.00	1,000.00	40,370	2,219	36	2	2	[illegible]	
Columbia Bible College	33,345.00	20,680.00	8,879.86	193.00	32,682	1,787	73	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia College	161,060.00	60,643.00	46,291.00	8,092.00	65,227	7,013	337	3	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Converse College	112,485.00	61,788.00	34,728.00	4,250.00	87,006	4,062	104	4.5	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erskine College	66,243.00	35,652.00	28,726.00	1,468.00	56,046	4,067	200	2	2.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Francis Marion College	265,324.73	94,488.36	158,143.44	3,732.00	31,382	13,773	0	4	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furman University	280,807.46	142,660.22	116,882.98	12,167.88	187,090	12,717	600	8	8.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lander College	56,879.89	23,144.64	32,685.97	748.68	47,419	4,227	7,558	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limestone College	50,944.34	25,432.49	25,511.88	770.10	43,803	2,657	394	2	2.75	[illegible]	1,721
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary											
Medical University of South Carolina (d)	314,796.00	156,593.00	110,512.00	14,036.00	72,5[illegible]5	9,082	3,164	7.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Morris College	60,781.00	32,000.00	28,200.00	581.00	31,977	2,491	78	3	2	[illegible]	
Newberry College	80,979.86	45,042.54	34,536.47	1,400.85	66,643	4,368	221	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Presbyterian College	102,294.00	55,826.00	37,301.00	4,132.00	59,788	5,884	1,861	3	5.25	6,412	884
S. C. State College (c)	190,237.00	86,500.00	99,636.00	4,095.00	110,729	6,717	0	6	5	7,920	
University of South Carolina (f)	1,689,305.00	891,967.00	673,178.00	48,796.00	1,060,820	92,303	2,600	43	91	[illegible]	[illegible]
Voorhees College	99,108.00	41,090.00	55,614.00	2,304.00	40,038	2,076	0	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winthrop College	443,831.60	248,944.00	148,200.00	17,200.00	192,054	14,550	3,220	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wofford College	135,730.00	78,216.00	44,076.00	6,823.00	110,763	5,725	100	5	5	10,586	964
JUNIOR COLLEGES											
Anderson Junior College	34,265.86	21,469.00	12,449.97	366.89	14,659	1,739	70	2	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton Junior College											
Friendship Junior College											
North Greenville Junior College	39,807.65	27,306.00	11,114.31	1,387.34	20,852	1,186	308	1	2.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palmer College (Charleston)											
Palmer College (Columbia)											
Southern Methodist College	6,776.00	5,900.00	876.00	0	8,426	242	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Spartanburg Junior College	46,000.00	23,936.00	9,087.00	916.00	22,504	1,597	603	2	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTERS											
Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester	53,539.60	23,116.00	30,423.00	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	192	[illegible]			
Chesterfield-Marlboro	41,878.96	8,200.00	33,678.96	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1	0	[illegible]	
Florence-Darlington	45,101.58	29,406.63	15,694.96	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2		[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenville	66,842.00	35,000.00	31,342.00	500.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horry-Marion-Georgetown	35,154.06	12,107.91	23,046.15	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midlands	[illegible]	33,581.00	13,419.56	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	115	3		[illegible]	[illegible]
Orangeburg-Calhoun	42,086.00	24,217.00	16,347.00	0	8,674	2,591	65	1	2		[illegible]
Piedmont	28,331.13	7,994.73	20,336.43	0	[illegible]	1,272	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spartanburg	43,083.17	18,567.49	24,518.68	0	9,508	2,400	40	1	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sumter Area	29,888.87	13,183.55	16,705.32	0	8,145	1,837	[illegible]	0	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tri-County	28,000.00	10,150.00	17,850.00	0	7,654	2,204	45	1	1.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
York	56,974.00	11,469.00	45,505.00	0	8,505	1,944	15	1	.25	[illegible]	2,946

(a) Includes Music Library
(b) Includes Chemistry Dept. Library and Civil Engineering Dept. Library
(c) Includes the Extension Center Library at Sumter
(d) Includes the Dental Library, General Library and Historical Library Branches
(e) Includes the Agricultural and Home Economics Library
(f) Includes Regional Campus branch libraries at Aiken, Beaufort, Conway, Florence, Lancaster, Allendale, Spartanburg and Union

Exhibit 5

South Carolina State Library.
Second Annual Report,
1970-71, pp. 32-33.

Per Student Expenditures For Libraries 1969-70

Institution	Enrollment (Full-Time) 1969-70	Total Library Expenditures	Per Student Expenditure
Clemson	6,355	$ 699,671	$110
College of Charleston	497	43,637	88
Francis Marion 1./	-	-	-
Medical University	817	255,840	313
South Carolina State	1,733	192,176	111
The Citadel	2,157	188,103	87
University of South Carolina	13,241	1,830,279	138
Winthrop College	3,158	411,311	130

1./ Francis Marion existed as the Florence Branch, U.S.C. at this time.

South Carolina Commission on Higher Education.
Goals for Higher Education to 1980. Vol. I,
Discussion and Recommendations. January. 1972.
p. 163.

Exhibit 6

Holdings Compared With Association of College and Research Libraries' Standards
1969-70

Institution	Enrollment (Full-Time) 1969-70	No. of Volumes June 30, 1970	ACRL 1./ Standard	Deficiency	No. of Vol. Per Full-Time Student
Clemson	6,127	427,080	2./	-	70
College of Charleston	497	38,287	50,000	11,713	77
Francis Marion 3./	-	17,609	-	-	-
Medical University	817	67,247	2./	-	82
South Carolina State	1,733	104,012	110,000	5,988	60
The Citadel	2,157	123,028	130,000	6,972	57
University of South Carolina	13,241	857,184	2./	-	65
Winthrop	3,158	180,724	180,000	-0-	57
Total		1,815,171			

1./ ACRL Standard
50,000 minimum for up to 600 students
10,000 for each additional 200 students

2./ ACRL standards are intended for four year institutions with no or limited master's programs and are not applicable to universities.

3./ Francis Marion existed as the Florence Branch, U.S.C. at this time.

South Carolina Commission on Higher Education.
Goals for Higher Education to 1980 Vol. I.
Discussion and Recommendations. January, 1972
p. 165.

Exhibit 7

Periodical, Serial, and Microform Holdings
1970-71

Institution	Periodical and Serial 1970-71	Microform June 30, 1970
Clemson	7,874	75,372
College of Charleston	247	577
Francis Marion	447	525
Medical University	1,724	875
South Carolina State	749	5,381
The Citadel	742	6,501
University of South Carolina	17,327	626,692
Winthrop	2,510	96,546

South Carolina Commission on Higher Education. Goals for Higher Education to 1980. Vol. I, Discussion and Recommendations. January, 1972. p. 166.

Exhibit 8

Holdings of S. C. Private College and University Libraries Compared with Association of College and Research Libraries' Standards and Deficiencies, 1969-70

Institution	Enrollment (Full Time) 1969-70	No. Of Volumes June 30, 1970	ACRL Standard	Deficiency
Allen University	597	N/R	50,000	N/R
Baptist College	1,231	48,020	80,000	31,980
Benedict College	1,246	53,966	80,000	26,034
Bob Jones University	3,155	126,620	180,000	53,380
Central Wesleyan College	266	24,830	50,000	25,170
Claflin College	702	30,156	55,000	24,844
Coker College	318	49,065	50,000	935
Columbia Bible College	456	30,778	50,000	19,222
Columbia College	821	79,520	60,000	-0-
Converse College	807	84,903	60,000	-0-
Erskine College	729	51,416	55,000	3,584
Furman University	1,846	174,118	110,000	-0-
Lander College	664	49,720	52,500	2,780
Limestone College	653	41,146	52,500	11,354
Luthern Theological Seminary	N/R	N/R	50,000	N/R
Morris College	527	N/R	50,000	N/R
Newberry College	807	62,497	60,000	-0-
Presbyterian College	754	55,765	57,500	1,735
Voorhees College	713	N/R	55,000	N/R
Wofford College	950	103,127	67,500	-0-
Anderson Junior College	763	12,990	20,000	7,010
Clinton Junior College	151	N/R	20,000	N/R
Friendship Junior College	182	N/R	20,000	N/R
North Greenville Junior College	458	22,771	20,000	-0-
Palmer College - Charleston	333	8,454	20,000	11,546
Palmer College - Columbia	320	11,660	20,000	8,340
Southern Methodist College	57	8,300	20,000	11,700
Spartanburg Junior College	783	21,910	20,000	-0-
Grand Total		1,151,732		

--South Carolina Commission on Higher Education. Goals for Higher Education to 1980. Vol. II: Reports Submitted by Committee Appointed by the Commission. Annex G, p. 16.

Exhibit 9

The conclusion of the Commission on Higher Education was:

> Because there is an overall shortage of library resources in public (and private) institutions in South Carolina, it is essential to project as a major goal for the 1970's a program at all institutions to build up and maintain adequate library resources for present and projected academic programs. With the inflationary cost of library materials, increasing financial support will be imperative merely to maintain the present unsatisfactory level of resources; massive additional allocations will be required ~~to~~ overcome the underfunding of the past. It is recommended that institutions ensure that financial support is available to procure library holdings in adequate numbers.

As inferred by the Commission's statement, the situation of the non-public colleges closely parallels that of the State supported institutions. Fourteen private colleges show serious deficiencies in holdings, and only Furman University has a collection of significant size when compared with similar institutions in the state. (See Exhibit 9.) None of the private institutions are in a position to extend services to any substantial degree beyond their own student bodies and faculties.

Obviously, the sources of library strength in the State's institutions of higher education are in the two major State-supported colleges--the University of South Carolina and Clemson University. USC's one-million volume collection, supplemented by another million microforms, constitutes the single largest library resource in the state, while Clemson's half-million volumes is the major source of information in science and technology. The University of South Carolina has made its resources available to the people of the State for many years by means of interlibrary loans to the State Library for use of public and institutional library patrons. This cooperation was strengthened in 1971 by the development of the teletype system and interlibrary loan arrangements with Area Reference Resource Centers (see p. 8). Reciprocal loan arrangements with both the University of South Carolina and Clemson University will be extended by the State Library's current (1972) microfilming project. The main catalog of the USC libraries, Clemson University library, and the State Library have been microfilmed. Copies of the microfilm of these three library catalogs will be interchanged and microfilms of the State Library's catalog have been placed in each Area Reference Resource Center. By this means interlibrary loan service among all libraries concerned will be expedited.

The next element to be considered in South Carolina's library resources is the school library. In 1970-71, ninety-five public school districts operated 821 elementary and middle schools and 341 high schools. A total enrollment of 673,337 included 405,921 students in elementary and middle schools, 250,416 in high schools, and an estimated 17,000 in special education. State-wide planning and development of school library service is carried out under the supervision of library consultants in the

Elementary and Secondary Education Divisions of the State Department of Education. The Department's Standards for Accredited High Schools of South Carolina and Accreditation Standards for South Carolina Elementary Schools provide guidelines for school libraries. Standards cover number of books, periodicals, newspapers, and audio-visual materials; appropriations for library materials; qualifications and numbers of librarians, hours of service; and space requirements.

The basic requirements are that accredited high schools shall have at least six books for each student (with a minimum of 1,000 books). Annual appropriations must meet the following requirements:

1. Enrollment of fewer than 500 - an annual appropriation of $2 for each student, with no school receiving less than $400.
2. Enrollment of 500 through 999 students - an annual appropriation of at least $1000, plus $1.75 for each student above 500 students.
3. Enrollment of 1000 or more students - an annual appropriation of at least $1875, plus $1.25 for each student above 1000 students.

Elementary schools must have at least eight library volumes per pupil for middle schools and ten library volumes per pupil for all other elementary schools. Each school must have an annual expenditure of $2.00 per pupil for library materials.

The 1969-70 Annual Report (latest available at this time) of the South Carolina Superintendent of Education provides the following information on the current status of school libraries:

> Librarians in 371 secondary schools are certified; 26 are not certified. In 364 schools, librarians devote full time to library duties; in 33 schools, they devote four periods to library services. New state standards now require a second full-time person employed in the library when the enrollment is 750 or more students.
>
> In the elementary schools, 530 librarians are certified, 321 as teacher-librarians, but 235 are not certified. Full-time library services are available in 559 schools (61.6 per cent), half-time services in 523 schools (27.8 per cent), and one day a week in 42 schools (4.6 per cent). There are no librarians in 53 schools (5.8 per cent). However, 97.6 per cent of the elementary schools have a central library.
>
> All except 13 of the secondary school libraries meet the standard of six books per student.

ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC

The elementary schools average 12.41 books per pupil and 124 have 15 or more volumes per pupil. The elementary school standard of ten books per pupil is met by 708 of the 846 elementary schools.

Cost of library materials continues to increase. School districts appropriated $682,437.46 for materials in 1969-70. All secondary schools with one exception received an appropriation to meet high school standards. Library appropriations for 798 elementary schools met elementary standards for accreditation.

The amount of space provided for elementary libraries varies from 1,300 or more square feet in 357 schools to 1,800 square feet or more in 82 schools.

Federal funds helped in maintaining collections of materials. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title II provided $542,285 for materials and Title I provided $1,857,482 for personnel and capital outlay. National Defense Education Act Title III provided matching reimbursement funds for materials through approved projects in the various subject fields.

The final segment of South Carolina's library resources is found in some four score special libraries. These are dependent units, for the most part, subject to a parent organization, agency, or business. There is no regulating agency to which these libraries report, and, at the present time, no statistics on holdings, personnel, or financial support are available. The Special Libraries Section of the South Carolina Library Association constitutes a loose confederation of special libraries. This group is working toward more cooperation and some sharing of resources, although policies of the parent organization frequently restrict the use and lending practices of the libraries. The State Library also is attempting to develop access to resources of special libraries by means of reciprocal borrowing agreements and plans to include in its Annual Report Special Library Statistics.

A listing of the special libraries of the state is appended. In addition to the usual business, industrial, and subject libraries, the list includes the libraries of the numerous military installations, libraries of certain State agencies and institutions which serve a specialized function rather than a specific institutional clientele, and subject or departmental libraries within State-supported universities.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA
1971-72

Name	Address	Librarian
Aiken Standard	124 Rutland Drive Aiken, S.C. 29801	Helen Mary Fenninger
Baptist Hospital	1519 Marion Street Columbia, S. C. 29201	Miss Winn
Brookgreen Gardens Library	Murrells Inlet, S.C. 29576	G. L. Tarbox, Jr.
Calhoun County Historical Commission Library	St. Matthews, S. C. 29135	Mrs. Herbert T. Ulmer, Jr., Executive Secretary
Carolina Art Assn. Library & S. C. Art Archives	Gibbes Art Gallery 135 Meeting Street Charleston, S. C. 29401	Helen G. McCormick
Celanese Corp. of America--Fibers Library	Drawer A. Cherry Road Station Rock Hill, S. C. 29730	B. D. Miller W. C. Smith
Charleston Library Society	164 King Street Charleston, S. C. 29401	Virginia Rugheimer
Charleston Museum Library	121 Rutledge Avenue Charleston, S. C. 29401	
Charleston News & Courier-Post	134 Columbus Charleston, S. C. 29403	J. V. Nielsen
Chemstrand Plant Library	Greenwood, S. C. 29646	
Clemson University--Architectural Library	Clemson, S. C. 29631	Maxine Trively
Clemson University--Science Library	Clemson, S. C. 29631	Genevieve Reidy
Clemson University--Textile Library	Clemson, S. C. 29631	Mrs. Dorothy Haux
Columbia Museum of Art History	1112 Bull Street Columbia, S. C. 29201	Dr. John Richard Craft
Conso Fastener Corporation	P. O. Box 326 Union, S. C. 29379	

Name	Address	Librarian
Dalcho Historical Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in S. C. Library & Archives (History)	138 Wentworth Street Charleston, S. C. 29401	
Deering-Milliken Research Corp.	Box 1927 Spartanburg, S. C. 29301	Mrs. Linda Crissinger
Dow Badische Company	Highway 29 South Anderson, S. C. 29621	Judy Jonson
Dupont de Nemours, E.I. & Co. Inc.	Drawer A Camden, S. C. 29020	Sara J. Pendarvis
Dupont May Plant Technical Library	Beaufort, S. C. 29902	
Edgefield County Historical Society Library (History)	225 Church Street Edgefield, S. C. 29824	William Betts, Curator
First Baptist Church	Main Street Lakeview, S. C. 29563	Mrs. Elaine W. Hayes
Fort Jackson Post Library	Corner of Lee & Embroden Sts. Fort Jackson, S. C. 29207	
Grace, W. R., Company Converted Plastics Division (Cryovac)	Box 464 Duncan, S. C. 29334	Mrs. Meg Ezell
Grace, W. R., Company Zonolite Division	Travelers Rest, S. C. 29690	Mr. James Berry
Greenville County Museum of Art	106 Dupont Drive Greenville, S. C. 29607	Mrs. Sylvia Marchant
Greenville General Hospital, Nurses School	Greenville, S. C. 29605	Mrs. Allie Jester
Greenville General Hospital, Medical School	Greenville, S. C. 29605	Mrs. Martha Kellett
Greenville Law Court Library	E. N. Street Greenville, S. C. 29602	Lora Campbell
Greenville News Piedmont	305 South Main Street Greenville, S. C. 29601	Mrs. Thomas Keating

Name	Address	Librarian
Henderson Advertising Agency	Box 5803 Greenville, S.C. 29606	Mrs. Nina Revis
Her Majesty Underwear Co.	Mauldin, S.C. 29662	Mildred McQueen
Historical Society of the S.C. Conference of the Methodist Church Library	Wofford College Spartanburg, S.C. 29301	Herbert Hucks, Jr. Curator
Huguenot Society of S.C. Library	94 Church Street Charleston, S.C. 29401	Pierre G. Jenkins, M.D., President
Hystron Fibers	Box 5887 Spartanburg, S.C. 29301	Suzanne Oalmann
Lyles Bissett Carlisle & Wolff	1800 Gervais Street Columbia, S.C. 29201	Mrs. Jean C. Ligon
Monsanto Company	Box 1057 Greenwood, S.C. 29646	Mrs. Mildred Upton
Municipal Assn. of S.C. Library	Suite 900 Columbia Building Columbia, S.C. 29202	J. N. Caldwell, Jr., Executive Director
Orangeburg Regional Hospital Medical Library	Orangeburg, S.C. 29115	
Phillips Fibers Corp. Library	Box 66 Greenville, S.C. 29602	Mrs. Meta B. Jones
Riegal Textile Corporation Research & Development Library	Greenwood, S.C. 29646	Mrs. Barbara C. Teague
Saco-Lowell Research & Development	Clemson, S.C. 29631	Mrs. Dorothy Crouch
Saint Frances Hospital	Greenville, S.C. 29602	Rachel Carter
Saint Francis Xavier School of Nursing Library	226 Calhoun Street Charleston, S.C. 29401	
Sonoco Products Company	North Second Street Hartsville, S.C. 29550	Ronnie E. Funderburke
S.C. Dept. of Archives & History	1430 Senate Street Columbia, S.C. 29201	Charles E. Lee, Director

Name	Address	Librarian
S. C. Dept. of Education Office of Research	Rutledge Building--Room 1202 Columbia, S. C. 29201	W. E. Ellis, Director
S. C. Education Assn. Library	421 Zimalcrest Drive Columbia, S. C. 29210	Miss Wilcenski
S. C. Historical Society Library (History)	Fireproof Building Meeting and Chalmers Streets Charleston, S. C. 29401	Mrs. Granville T. Prior, Secretary-Archivist
S. C. State College Law Library	Moss Hall Orangeburg, S. C. 29115	Frank W. Ballance, Jr.
S. C. State College School of Agriculture & Home Agricultural Library	Staley Building Orangeburg, S. C. 29115	Charliese P. Sheffielf
S. C. State Supreme Court Library (Law)	P. O. Box 358 Columbia, S. C. 29201	
Spartanburg General Hospital	101 East Wood Spartanburg, S. C. 29301	Mrs. Sadie Risher
State Newspaper State-Record Publishing Co.	Stadium Road Columbia, S. C. 29201	Laura D. McCurry
Tanner, Charles S., Company Research & Development	Box 3867 Greenville, S. C. 29608	Martin K. Lindemann
Tuomey Hospital School of Nursing Library	Sumter, S. C. 29150	
Union Carbide	Simpsonville, S. C. 29681	Mrs. Barbara McDaniel
United Merchants Research Center	P. O. Box 64 Langley, S. C. 29834	Gertrude A. Lathrop, Research Scientist
Uniroyal Business Library	Winnsboro, S. C. 29180	Charles J. Beach, Engineer
U. S. Air Force Base Library	Charleston, S. C. 29404	Mrs. Halcyon Robinson
U. S. Air Force Base Library	Myrtle Beach Air Force Base Myrtle Beach, S. C. 29577	Lillian P. Freeman

Name	Address	Librarian
U.S. Air Force Base Library	Shaw Air Force Base, S.C. 29152	
U.S. Air Force-Tactical Air Reconnaissance Center-Technical Library	Shaw Air Force Base, S.C. 29152	
U.S. Army Fort Jackson-Post Library & Hospital Library	Columbia, S.C. 29201	Maude C. Dowtin
U.S. Army Hospital Medical Library	Fort Jackson, S.C. 29207	Frances E. Harris
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Savannah River Plant Technical Information Service	Savannah River Plant Aiken, S.C. 29801	
U.S. Dept. of Commerce Office of Field Services Charleston Field Office Library	Sergeant Jasper Building, Area 2 West End Broad Street Charleston, S.C. 29401 Suite 631, Federal Building 334 Meeting Street Charleston, S.C. 29403	
U.S. Marine Corps Air Station	Beaufort, S.C. 29902	Mrs. Polly Keyserling
U.S. Marine Corps Parris Island	Box 409 Parris Island, S.C. 29905	Mrs. Ella Sue Smith
U.S. Naval Hospital	Beaufort, S.C. 29902	Mrs. Elizabeth P. Greene
U.S. Naval Hospital Crews Library	Charleston, S.C. 29408	Mrs. Inez Outon
U.S. Naval Station	Charleston, S.C. 29408	Merry V. Whittford
U.S. Navy Charleston Naval Shipyard Combat Systems Library	Charleston, S.C. 29408	Mrs. Catherine C. Morrison
U.S. Navy Charleston Naval Shipyard Technical Library	Charleston, S.C. 29408	Mrs. Edna Chute

Name	Address	Librarian
U.S. Navy Naval Supply Center Technical Library	Charleston, S.C.	Mrs. Joyce Schweitzer
U.S. Navy Naval Base	Charleston, S.C. 29408	Josephine Neil
U.S. Rubber Company Textile Division Development Center Library	Winnsboro, S.C. 29180	
U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital Lenwood Library	Augusta, Georgia 30904	Mrs. Dorothy K. Jones
U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital	109 Bee Charleston, S.C. 29403	Mrs. Jean H. Hall
U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital	Garners Ferry Road Columbia, S.C. 29209	
University of South Carolina Education Library School of Education	Columbia, S.C. 29208	Carolyn S. Tyler
University of South Carolina Law Library	1515 Green Street Columbia, S.C. 29208	Sarah E. Leverette
University of South Carolina Science Library	Main Street Columbia, S.C. 29208	Elizabeth Obear
University of South Carolina South Caroliniana Library	Columbia, S.C. 29208	E. L. Inabinett
Westvaco Information Services Center	P.O. Box 5207 North Charleston, S.C. 29406	Florence M. Cargill

The Library Public

The present and future characteristics of the people of South Carolina constitute the basis for library planning and development. In particular, the present size and composition of the population and the pattern of development anticipated through 1980 will have a major influence upon future requirements for library service.

According to the U. S. Census of Population South Carolina had a total population of 2,590,516 in 1970. This was an increase of 207,922 or 8.7% since 1960. Between 1900 and 1970, South Carolina's average decennial population increase has been 9.9%, ranging from a high of 13.1% in the decade 1900-1910 to a low of 3.3% in the decade 1920-1930. The 8.7% increase during the sixties represents the smallest percentage gain in population since the twenties. (See Exhibit 10.) This slower growth rate reflects both a smaller birth rate during the 1960's and a net outward migration of some 149,000 persons.[1]

Projections made by the Division of Research and Statistical Services, S. C. Budget and Control Board, predict a population of 2,850,000 by 1980. This will be an increase of 259,484 or 10.1%. Thus a small but steady growth in the potential library audience on a state wide basis may be anticipated.

This growth rate cannot be expected to apply uniformly throughout the state, however. Between 1960 and 1970, most of the population growth occurred in sixteen counties:

Population Increase 1960-1970[2]

County	Per Cent Increase	County	Per Cent Increase
Aiken	12.3	Greenwood	12.0
Anderson	7.1	Lancaster	10.1
Beaufort	15.7	Lexington	46.6
Berkeley	47.1	Pickens	28.1
Charleston	14.5	Richland	16.9
Dorchester	32.4	Spartanburg	10.8
Florence	6.2	Sumter	6.0
Greenville	14.7	York	8.2

Moderate to slight growth occurred in seven other counties: Cherokee, Darlington, Horry, Kershaw, Laurens, Oconee, and Orangeburg.

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[1] South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Division of Research and Statistical Services, South Carolina Statistical Reporter. Vol. IV, Nos. 1 and 2, January/June 1971, pp. 2-3.

[2] 1970 U. S. Census of Population.

But exactly one-half of the counties--twenty-three--experienced population losses ranging from less than 1% to 16.3%. Nineteen of these twenty-three counties lost population during the previous decade, and population projections for 1980 indicate that eighteen will continue to do so. (See Exhibits 11 and 12.) Obviously the trend is for the large counties to grow larger, the small counties to become smaller.

It is noticeable that all of the counties which lost population are predominantly rural, while those experiencing growth tend to be primarily urban and suburban in character.

> Although South Carolina is still predominately a rural State, the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas - Charleston, Columbia, Greenville, and Aiken (which is included in the Augusta, Georgia SMSA) - now contain slightly over 39 percent of the State's population as compared to a little less than 36 percent in 1960. Also of significance is the fact that the growth in the SMSA Contiguous Counties (Berkeley, Lexington, Pickens, and Aiken) has far out-paced the growth in the Central Counties (Charleston, Richland, Greenville) - 30.6 percent from 1960-1970 compared to 15.3 percent in the Central Counties.
>
> The population in the urban areas of the State increased by 251,000 or over 25 percent while population in the rural areas declined by 43,000 or over 3 percent from the numbers reported in 1960. The shift from rural to urban areas is especially emphasized by the growth of the SMSA's. Between 1960 and 1970, the seven SMSA counties in South Carolina accounted for almost 80 percent of the total population increase in the State.[1]

Various factors contribute to this redistribution of population: the nation-wide trend for young people to move away from the farms and small towns; the increasing industrialization of the state, with the tendency for larger plants to locate in the urban areas, and the resulting availability of jobs. But the result is that South Carolina is steadily changing from a predominantly rural, agriculturally oriented state to one with a mixed economy and a significant urban element. South Carolina's people will increasingly be concentrated in four or five growth areas centered around the population centers of Columbia,

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[1] South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Division of Research and Statistical Services. South Carolina Statistical Reporter. Vol. IV, Nos. 1 and 2, January/June 1971, p. 4.

Charleston, Spartanburg-Greenville, Charlotte, N. C., and Augusta, Ga.[1] Metropolitan libraries will face increasing demands for service while libraries in rural counties may experience crises of financial support and problems in distributing services to sparse populations.

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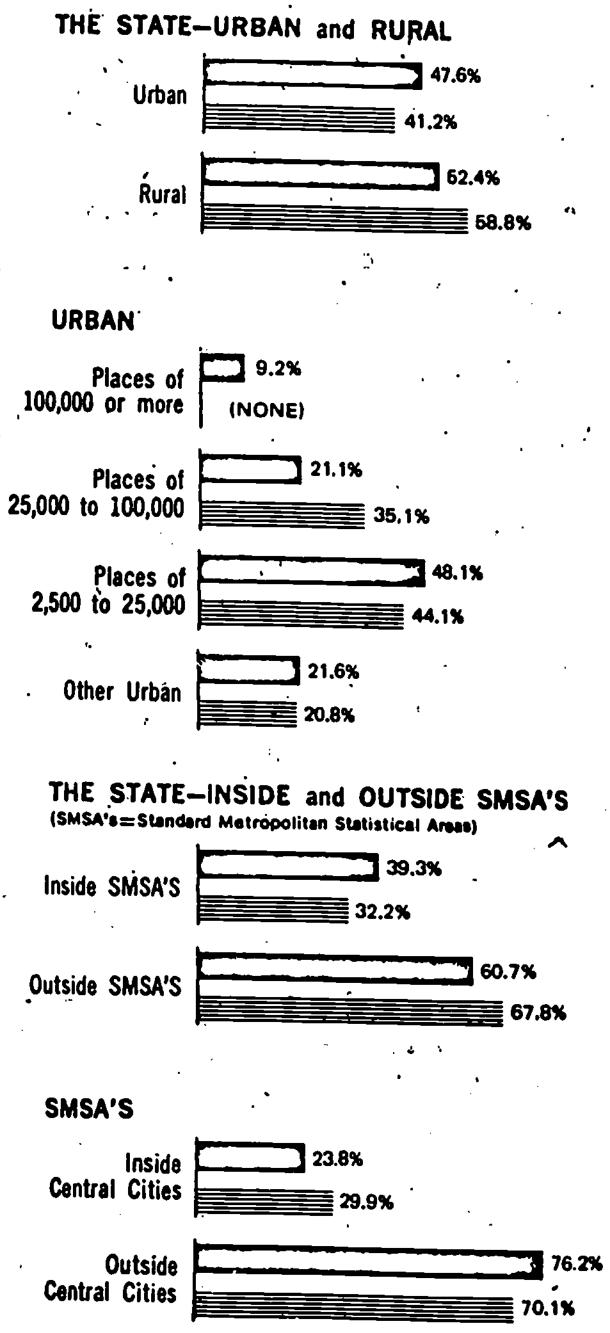
[1] Moody's Investor's Services, Inc. Opportunity and Growth in South Carolina, 1968-1985, pp. 22-32.

Percent Distribution by Place of Residence

▭ 1970 and ▤ 1960



The State: 1900 to 1970

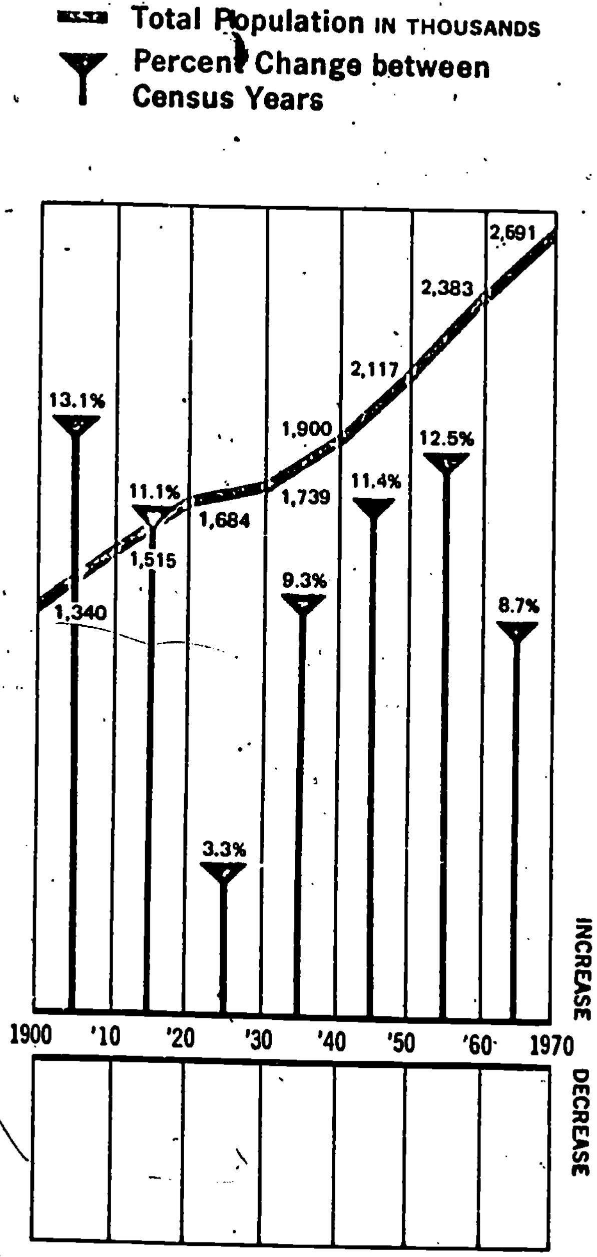


Exhibit 10

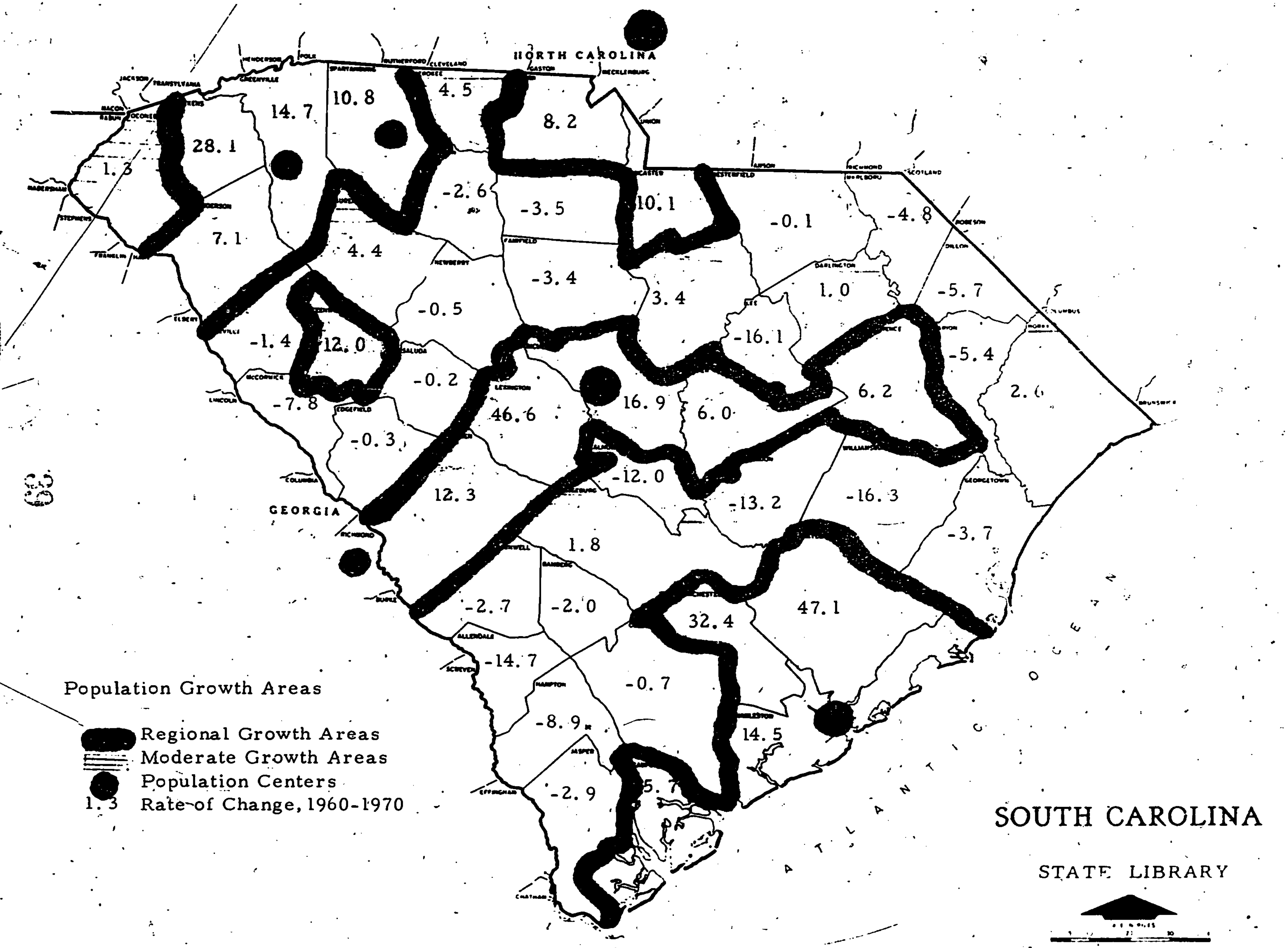
1970 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Actual and Estimated Population by County, 1950-1980[1]

	1950	1960	1970	1980
Abbeville	22,456	21,417	21,112	21,000
Aiken	53,137	81,038	91,023	103,200
Allendale	11,773	11,362	9692	8300
Anderson	90,664	98,478	105,474	114,000
Bamberg	17,533	16,274	15,950	15,800
Barnwell	17,266	17,659	17,176	16,800
Beaufort	26,993	44,187	51,136	50,200
Berkeley	30,251	38,196	56,199	82,500
Calhoun	14,753	12,256	10,780	9600
Charleston	164,856	216,382	247,650	273,700
Cherokee	34,992	35,205	36,791	38,800
Chester	32,597	30,888	29,811	29,000
Chesterfield	36,236	33,717	33,667	33,900
Clarendon	32,215	29,490	25,604	22,400
Colleton	28,242	27,816	27,622	27,700
Darlington	50,016	52,928	53,442	54,400
Dillon	30,930	30,584	28,838	27,400
Dorchester	22,601	24,383	32,276	42,700
Edgefield	16,591	15,735	15,692	15,800
Fairfield	21,780	20,713	19,999	19,500
Florence	79,710	84,438	89,636	96,000
Georgetown	31,762	34,798	33,500	32,500
Greenville	168,152	209,776	240,546	282,700
Greenwood	41,628	44,346	49,686	56,100
Hampton	18,027	17,425	15,878	14,600
Horry	59,820	68,247	69,992	73,100
Jasper	10,995	12,237	11,885	11,600
Kershaw	32,287	33,585	34,727	36,200
Lancaster	37,071	39,352	43,328	48,100
Laurens	46,974	47,609	49,713	52,300
Lee	23,173	21,832	18,323	15,500
Lexington	44,279	60,726	89,012	131,500
Marion	33,110	32,014	30,270	28,900
Marlboro	31,766	28,529	27,151	26,100
McCormick	9577	8629	7955	7400
Newberry	31,771	29,416	29,273	29,400
Oconee	39,050	40,204	40,728	43,400
Orangeburg	68,726	68,559	69,789	71,000
Pickens	40,058	46,030	58,956	73,600
Richland	142,565	200,102	233,868	269,700
Saluda	15,924	14,554	14,528	14,600
Spartanburg	150,349	156,830	173,724	194,100
Sumter	57,634	74,941	79,425	83,700
Union	31,334	30,015	29,230	28,700
Williamsburg	43,807	40,932	34,243	28,900
York	71,596	78,760	85,216	93,000
Total	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,516	2,850,000

[1] Source of information: 1950, 1960, 1970--U.S. Census; 1980--Division of Research and Statistical Services, S. C. Budget and Control Board.

Exhibit 11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32.4
47.1
-14.7
-0.7
-8.9
14.5
-2.9
5.7
Population Growth Areas
Regional Growth Areas
Moderate Growth Areas
Population Centers
1.3 Rate of Change, 1960-1970

Exhibit 12

The level of educational attainment is the next factor requiring consideration in the analysis of South Carolina's population. Although there has been a general upgrading of the level of education in recent years, South Carolina still ranks far below national levels by most standards of measurement. In the following analysis, data was drawn from census figures for 1970 or from recent information supplied by the Office of Research of the State Department of Education.

In 1970, the median number of school years completed by South Carolina residents twenty-five years old or older was 10.5--up from 8.7 in 1960--but well below the national median of 12.2. For white residents the median was 11.4, for Blacks 7.7.

37.8% of South Carolinians had completed four years of high school in 1970 compared to 55.2% of the national population. 8.9% had completed four years of college compared to 11% nationally. 155,762 people, or 12.1% of the adult population twenty-five years old and older, had completed only four years of school or less. Of this number, 33,786 adults--13,598 white and 20,188 Black--had never been to school.

Nevertheless, several indicators substantiate the claim that educational attainment levels are improving. First, the percentage of the population, ages five through twenty, attending school has increased rapidly:

1930	51.7%
1940	53.3%
1950	59.2%
1960	65.0%
1970	75.6%[1]

The total enrollment in South Carolina schools has paralleled this increase:

Year	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
1959-60	610,099	15,924	626,023
1964-65	656,808	18,921	675,729
1969-70	666,673	26,009	692,682

However educators anticipate that school enrollment will reach a peak, then decline during the decade of the seventies due to the decreasing birth rate. The forecast for public school enrollment in 1980 is 568,819.

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[1] Figure is for ages five through twenty-one in 1970 Census.

As significant as the rising percentage of children enrolling in school is the improvement in holding power of South Carolina schools. The percent of first-grade enrollment graduating twelve years later has risen from 24.7% in 1959 to 49.7% in 1970. (See Exhibit 13.)

Progress is also being made in the area of higher education. "Enrollment in post-high school education has increased from 31,540 in 1959-60 to 63,690 in 1969-70. Undergraduate degrees awarded in 1959-60 were 4,160 as compared to 7,870 in 1969-70. The number of master's degrees awarded annually during this period increased by 164% and the number of doctor's degrees by 720%."[1]

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[1] South Carolina Commission on Higher Education. Goals for Higher Education to 1980. 1972. Vol. 1, p. 13.

COMPARISON OF FIRST-GRADE ENROLLMENTS GRADUATING TWELVE YEARS LATER IN SOUTH CAROLINA--GRADUATING CLASSES OF 1959-1970

GRADUATING CLASS	NUMBER OF GRADUATES	NUMBER LOST GRADE 1 TO GRADUATION	PERCENT OF GRADE 1 ENROLLMENT GRADUATING 12 YEARS LATER	PERCENT OF LOSS GRADE 1 TO GRADUATION
1959	20,234	61,859	24.7	75.3
1960	22,291	62,150	26.4	73.6
1961	24,040	59,946	28.6	71.4
1962	23,897	55,564	30.0	70.0
1963	24,310	51,558	32.0	68.0
1964	27,637	49,576	35.8	64.2
1965	32,965	49,319	40.1	59.9
1966	33,521	42,138	44.3	55.7
1967	34,066	39,013	46.6	53.4
1968	34,193	36,947	48.1	51.9
1969	35,427	35,211	50.2	49.8
1970	35,734	36,219	49.7	50.3

Source: South Carolina, State Superintendent of Education, *Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education*, 1959-1970.

--South Carolina State Department of Education. Office of Research. *Selected Date on Dropouts in South Carolina Schools.* April, 1971, p. 16.

Exhibit 13

In addition to the major demographic characteristics of numbers, location, and education, racial and economic factors must be considered in library planning. According to the 1970 U. S. Census of Population, South Carolina's population is composed of 1,794,430 whites, 789,041 Blacks, and 2,235 categorized as "all other". This represents a 15.7% increase in white population and a decline of 4.9 in the Black population, continuing a long-time trend. Since 1880 the ratio of black to white population has declined steadily (See Exhibit 14), due in large part to the outward migration of Blacks seeking greater economic and educational opportunities. Net out-migration of Blacks decreased in the 1960's, however. Between 1960 and 1970 there was a net out-migration of 197,000 Blacks compared to 218,000 between 1950 and 1960.

Significantly, of the twenty counties having the highest percentage of nonwhite population (See Exhibit 15), seventeen were among the counties which lost in total population between 1960 and 1970. Significant too is the fact that 46% of the total Negro population is under age eighteen and the median age is 19.9 compared to 33.8% of the white population under eighteen with a median age of 27.1.

South Carolina State Development Board, General Statistics of South Carolina, 1965. p. 20

POPULATION - - SOUTH CAROLINA

SOURCE: U. S. Census.

YEAR	WHITE		NEGRO		OTHER		TOTAL
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	
1790	140,178	56.3	108,895	43.7			[illegible]
1800	196,255	56.8	149,336	43.2			[illegible]
1810	214,255	51.6	200,860	48.4			[illegible]
1820	237,440	47.2	265,301	52.8			[illegible]
1830	257,863	44.4	323,322	55.6			[illegible]
1840	259,084	43.6	335,314	56.4			[illegible]
1850	274,563	41.1	393,944	58.9			[illegible]
1860	291,300	41.4	412,320	58.6	88	*	[illegible]
1870	289,667	41.1	415,814	58.9	125	*	[illegible]
1880	391,105	39.3	604,332	60.7	140	*	[illegible]
1890	462,008	40.1	688,934	59.8	207	*	[illegible]
1900	557,807	41.6	782,321	58.4	188	*	[illegible]
1910	679,161	44.8	835,843	55.2	396	*	[illegible]
1920	818,539	48.6	864,719	51.4	467	*	[illegible]
1930	944,040	54.3	793,681	45.6	1,044	0.1	[illegible]
1940	1,084,308	57.1	814,164	42.9	1,332	0.1	[illegible]
1950	1,293,405	61.1	822,077	38.8	1,545	0.1	[illegible]
1960	1,551,022	65.1	829,291	34.8	2,281	0.1	[illegible]

* Less than .05%.

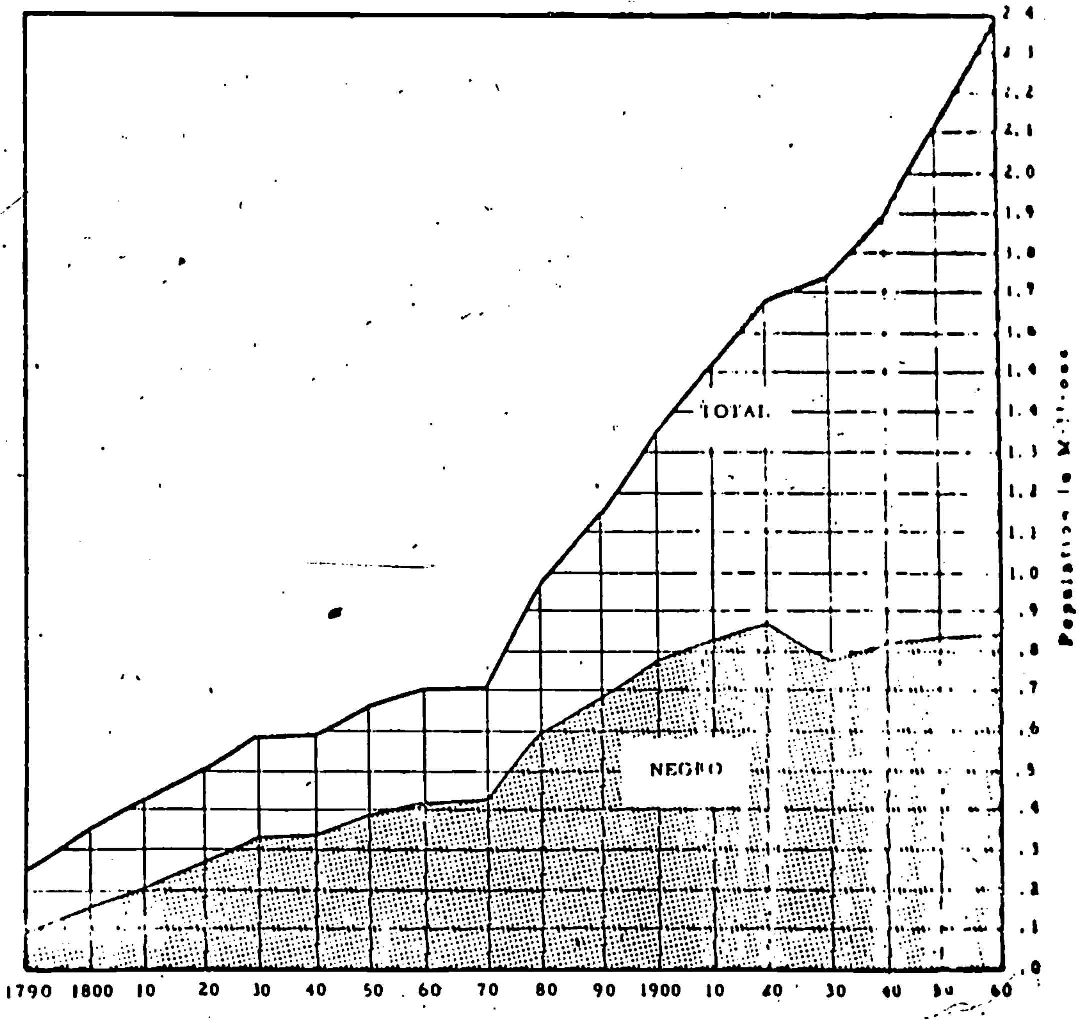

Exhibit 14

RANKINGS OF THE COUNTIES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF NONWHITE POPULATION

(Ranked from Largest Percentage Nonwhite to Smallest Percentage Nonwhite)

County	Total Population	Nonwhite Population	Percent Nonwhite	Rank
Clarendon	25,604	15,893	62.1	1
Williamsburg	34,243	20,887	61.0	2
Calhoun	10,780	6,519	60.5	3
McCormick	7,955	4,804	60.4	4
Allendale	9,692	5,829	60.1	5
Lee	18,323	10,967	59.9	6
Fairfield	19,999	11,884	59.4	7
Jasper	11,885	6,790	57.1	8
Orangeburg	69,789	38,404	55.0	9
Bamberg	15,950	8,734	54.8	10
Edgefield	15,692	8,106	51.7	11
Marion	30,270	15,345	50.7	12
Hampton	15,878	7,781	49.0	13
Georgetown	33,500	16,242	48.5	14
Colleton	27,622	13,025	47.2	15
Marlboro	27,151	11,889	43.8	16
Dillon	28,838	12,213	42.4	17
Sumter	79,425	33,611	42.3	18
Barnwell	17,176	7,101	41.3	19
Chester	29,811	11,721	39.3	20
Darlington	53,442	20,311	38.0	21
Florence	89,636	32,764	36.6	22
Dorchester	32,276	11,498	35.6	23
Beaufort	51,136	17,272	33.8	24
Saluda	14,528	4,900	33.7	25
Newberry	29,273	9,699	33.1	26
Chesterfield	33,667	11,082	32.9	27
Charleston	247,650	79,236	32.0	28
Kershaw	34,727	11,113	32.0	28
Richland	233,868	74,776	32.0	28
Abbeville	21,112	6,574	31.1	31
Berkeley	56,199	17,155	30.5	32
Laurens	49,713	14,179	28.5	33
Union	29,230	8,307	28.4	34
Greenwood	49,686	13,954	28.1	35
~~Horry~~	69,992	17,521	25.0	36
York	85,216	21,194	24.9	37
Lancaster	43,328	10,741	24.8	38
Aiken	91,023	21,942	24.1	39
Spartanburg	173,724	36,687	21.1	40
Cherokee	36,791	7,127	19.4	41
Anderson	105,474	19,155	18.2	42
Greenville	240,546	40,273	16.7	43
Lexington	89,012	11,151	12.5	44
Oconee	40,728	4,082	10.0	45
Pickens	58,956	5,648	9.6	46
State Total	2,590,516	796,086	20.4	

Exhibit 15

South Carolina State Department of Education. Office of Research Rankings of the Counties and School Districts, 1970-71. p. 44

In 1970 South Carolina's total personal income was $6,381,000,000 or $2,936 per capita. Although the per capita income had virtually doubled since 1960 ($1,377), South Carolina moved only from 48th to 47th ranking among the fifty states.[1]

According to the South Carolina Division of Economic Opportunity:

> Forty-five percent of South Carolinians are poor. That's about one million poor... in a population of 2.3 million. (See Exhibit 16.)
>
> Poverty in South Carolina is rural, black, and young. Of the one million poor about two-thirds live in rural areas. About two-thirds of South Carolina's one million poor are black. Some sixty percent of the one million poor are under 22 years old.[2] (See Exhibit 17.)

There are some 540,000 families in South Carolina. Of these more than 200,000 are poor, having annual incomes of less than $3000.

All of the above statements are based upon 1960 census figures. The social and economic characteristics had not been tabulated from the 1970 Census of Population at the time of writing. There are, however some current indices of poverty:

1. The South Carolina Department of Public Welfare lists the number of public assistance cases under care on June 31, 1971, as 53,118. This figure includes 118,142 people of which 61,948 are children under 21 years of age....
2. The State Department of Education, however, lists 254,533 educationally and economically deprived children in grades kindergarten through twelve who were served by Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act during the 1970-71 school year (no duplications). The eligibility criteria is a combined income of less than $3,000 per year and/or educational deprivation (not meeting grade level expectation) ...
3. The South Carolina Employment Security Commission estimates that unemployment for May 1971 was 5.5 percent or 61,000 workers in the civilian work

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[1] U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Survey of Current Business. Vol. 51, no. 4, April, 1971, p. 21 and Vol. 51, no. 8, August, 1971, p. 30.

[2] State of South Carolina, Office of the Governor, Division of Economic Opportunity. Annual Report to the Governor. 1971, p. 2.

force of 1,110,300. Figures for some counties have been much higher. This includes only those people registered with the Employment Security Commission--there are many more who are not included in these figures.[1]

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[1] *Ibid.*, p. 3.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S POOR

	ALL PERSONS				NON WHITE			
County	Total Pop	Total Poor	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	Total Pop	Total Poor	Urban Poor	Rural Poor
South Carolina	2310381	1049253	331238	718015	819938	676970	205655	471315
Abbeville	21216	9417	2895	6522	6853	5856	1955	3901
Aiken	80824	27902	6440	21462	21530	16933	4286	12647
Allendale	11159	7417	1665	5752	6929	6382	1456	4926
Anderson	98512	34780	16546	18234	19209	14966	7562	7404
Bamberg	16164	10195	3549	6646	8805	7697	2600	5097
Barnwell	17755	9548	2669	6879	7663	7022	1965	5057
Beaufort	35451	17536	2422	15114	16284	13795	1433	12362
Berkeley	38365	21234	1031	20203	19050	16263	0	16263
Calhoun	12375	8739	0	8739	8401	7719	0	7719
Charleston	205464	82801	53887	28914	77311	59792	36254	23538
Cherokee	35117	15488	5756	9732	7482	6263	2799	3464
Chester	30607	14407	3339	11068	12531	10725	2143	8582
Chesterfield	34396	19682	2413	17269	12644	11039	1739	9300
Clarendon	29648	21212	1971	19241	20500	18304	1556	16748
Colleton	28093	17472	2710	14762	14404	12858	1945	10913
Darlington	52454	28215	5188	23027	23395	19697	4103	15594
Dillon	31187	19344	2883	16461	14500	12406	1693	10713
Dorchester	24094	13354	1308	12046	11832	10205	894	9311
Edgefield	15515	9806	1413	8393	9013	8089	1096	6993
Fairfield	20408	12801	1825	10976	12101	10390	1488	8902
Florence	84397	43710	13253	30457	36581	30417	9563	20854
Georgetown	35490	20614	7137	13477	18577	15829	5493	10336
Greenville	203193	60404	37144	23260	36158	25866	17896	7970
Greenwood	43601	15781	6781	9000	12995	10135	4439	5696
Hampton	17650	11419	0	11419	9569	8471	0	8471
Horry	67242	34916	5926	28990	18026	15220	2805	12415
Jasper	11897	8004	0	8004	7427	6487	0	6487
Kershaw	33792	17072	2896	14176	13458	11313	2104	9209
Lancaster	39742	15035	4742	10293	10744	8656	2630	6026
Laurens	44925	18034	5516	12518	14090	11174	3659	7515
Lee	21638	15994	1870	14124	14204	13325	1514	11811
Lexington	60072	20148	6881	13267	10565	8321	2920	5401
Marion	31728	20595	7002	13593	17412	15470	5275	10195
Marlboro	28747	18390	3112	15278	14231	12298	2314	9984
McCormick	8501	5270	0	5270	5413	4463	0	4463
Newberry	28450	13329	3480	9849	10321	9022	2100	6922
Oconee	38387	15463	3065	12398	4380	3163	1014	2149
Orangeburg	66687	41783	4987	36796	39804	34348	3454	30894
Pickens	46200	13753	2511	11242	4738	3148	1147	2001

Exhibit 16

continued

County	Total Pop	Total Poor	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	Total Pop	Total Poor	Urban Poor	Rural Poor
South Carolina								
Richland	168061	63282	43524	19758	56872	42246	27751	14495
Saluda	14838	7846	222	7624	5606	4753	153	4600
Spartanburg	154536	56052	18859	37193	34353	26023	11456	14567
Sumter	73207	38756	13987	24769	35229	29425	10202	19223
Union	30223	11905	3683	8222	8999	7625	2333	5292
Williamsburg	41376	30201	1647	28554	27642	25278	1270	24008
York	76997	30147	13103	17044	22107	18093	7196	10897

NOTE: These figures do not include those persons in institutions.

--State of South Carolina. Office of the Governor. Division of Economic Opportunity. Annual Report to the Governor. 1971, p. 27-28.

Exhibit 10 Cont

TOTAL POOR PERSONS BY AGE AND FAMILY STATUS IN SOUTH CAROLINA - 1960 POPULATION

Family Status	Total	Under 22	22-54	55-64	65 and Over
Total Unrelated Individuals	51,945	3,297	16,565	11,082	21,101
Male		1,497	6,604	2,977	4,913
Female		1,800	9,861	8,105	16,188
Total Family Members	791,649	583,393	160,394	24,109	23,753
White		179,479	58,581	11,584	12,406
Non-white		403,914	101,813	12,525	11,347
Total Heads of Families	204,659	5,149	135,872	29,596	35,042
White		3,047	53,294	11,901	16,536
Male		2,731	44,730	9,672	13,204
Female		316	8,564	2,229	3,332
Non-white		2,102	82,578	17,695	18,506
Male		1,743	63,003	11,909	12,100
Female		359	19,575	5,786	6,406
Total Poor Persons	1,049,253	591,839	312,731	64,787	79,896

--State of South Carolina. Office of the Governor. Division of Economic Opportunity. _Annual Report to the Governor._ 1971, p. 30.

Exhibit 17

Age distribution of the population will also influence library planning. South Carolina has historically had a high proportion of children. But the number of children under five years of age in 1970 was less than 236,000, a decrease of some 59,000, or 20%, less than the number in 1960. The number of children from the ages 5 to 13 declined by more than 13,000, or 2.6%. In both cases, decreases were due primarily to a declining birth rate during the 1960's.

The 14 to 17 year old population increased to 224,346, a gain of 35,000 or 18.6% over 1960. The population between 18 and 64 years grew by 205,000 persons or 16.5% to a total of almost 1.5 million in 1970.

There were 190,960 people in the 65 and over group in 1970. This was an increase of 41,000, or 26.8%, the largest percentage increase in the entire population.[1] (See Exhibit 18.) The over-65 age group now constitutes 7.4% of the total population - a relatively small proportion, but one that is growing steadily as a result of the improving life expectancy of South Carolinians. Two-thirds of the older South Carolinians are under 75. The South Carolina Interagency Council on the Aging estimates less than 10,000 to be 85 and over.[2]

The largest concentrations of elderly citizens are naturally found in the five counties having the largest total populations - Anderson, Charleston, Greenville, Richland, and Spartanburg. But of the twenty counties having the highest percentages of population 65 and over, (8.5 to 11.4%) most are predominantly rural and fifteen are among the counties which lost population between 1960 and 1970. (See Exhibit 19.) This appears to be another reflection of the migration of younger adults to urbanized areas.

The 1970 Report of the South Carolina General Assembly's Study Commission on Aging points out that the population in the 65 and over age group is expected to reach 265,000 by 1985, that only 5% of the elderly presently reside in institutions, that about 80% are capable of leading useful, productive lives. But, according to the Committee, "older people have less than half the income of younger people, usually in fixed incomes, and are constantly subjected to the rising cost of living."[3] Confirmation is found in the fact that the average

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[1] South Carolina Budget and Control Board. Division of Research and Statistical Services. South Carolina Statistical Reporter. vol. IV, Nos. 1 and 2, January/June, 1971, pp. 2-3.

[2] South Carolina Interagency Council on the Aging. Second Annual Report. 1967-1968.

[3] South Carolina General Assembly. Study Committee on Aging. Report. February, 1970, p. 20.

Social Security payment is less than $100 per month, while the average monthly payment under the Old Age Assistance Program of the Department of Public Welfare was $48.95 in 1971.[1] "In 1960, the median income of older South Carolina families was $1,995. Approximately 60% aged 65 had cash incomes of $650 or less per year. In some South Carolina counties, 70% of the older people live below the poverty line."[2]

"According to national estimates, half of the South Carolinians 65 and over never got to high school. Approximately 30% of those 65 and older in South Carolina were functionally illiterate in 1960, as compared to 17% nationally. In 1967, 2.4% of the people enrolled in adult basic education in South Carolina were 65 and over."[3]

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[1] South Carolina Department of Public Welfare. Public Welfare Statistics. December 1971, p. 21.

[2] South Carolina Interagency Council on Aging. Second Annual Report, 1967-1968.

[3] South Carolina Interagency Council on Aging. A Statistical Profile of the Older South Carolinian, May 1968.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

	NUMBER		CHANGE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
	1960	1970	NET	PERCENT	1960	1970
TOTAL, ALL AGES	2,382,594	2,590,516	+ 207,922	+ 8.7	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	294,913	235,764	- 59,149	- 20.1	12.4	9.1
5 - 13 years	508,402	495,053	- 13,349	- 2.6	21.3	19.1
14 - 17 years	189,161	224,346	+ 35,185	+ 18.6	7.9	8.7
18 - 44 years	850,158	957,874	+ 107,716	+ 12.7	35.7	37.0
45 - 64 years	389,361	486,519	+ 97,158	+ 25.0	16.3	18.8
65 and over	150,599	190,960	+ 40,361	+ 26.8	6.3	7.4
TOTAL, ALL AGES	2,382,594	2,590,516	+ 207,922	+ 8.7	100.0	100.0
Under 14 years	803,315	730,817	- 72,498	- 9.0	33.7	28.2
14 and over	1,579,279	1,859,699	+ 280,420	+ 17.8	66.3	71.8
TOTAL, ALL AGES	2,382,594	2,590,516	+ 207,922	+ 8.7	100.0	100.0
Under 18 years	992,476	955,163	- 37,313	- 3.8	41.7	36.9
18 and over	1,390,118	1,635,353	+ 245,235	+ 17.6	58.3	63.1
TOTAL, ALL AGES	2,382,594	2,590,516	+ 207,922	+ 8.7	100.0	100.0
Under 21 years	1,116,343	1,123,217	+ 6,874	+ 0.6	46.9	43.4
21 and over	1,266,251	1,467,299	+ 201,048	+ 15.9	53.1	56.6
18 - 20 years	123,867	168,054	+ 44,187	+ 35.7	5.2	6.5

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Censuses of Population, 1960 and 1970.

-- South Carolina Budget and Control Board. Division of Research and Statistical Services. South Carolina Statistical Reporter. Vol. IV, Nos. 1 and 2. January/June 1971.

Exhibit 18

RANKINGS OF THE COUNTIES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

(Ranked Numerically)

County	Total Population	65 & Over Population	Percent 65 & Over	Rank
Newberry	29,273	3,345	11.4	1
Saluda	14,528	1,503	10.3	2
Abbeville	21,112	2,121	10.0	3
Calhoun	10,780	1,083	10.0	3
Allendale	9,692	937	9.7	5
McCormick	7,955	753	9.5	6
Union	29,230	2,773	9.5	6
Barnwell	17,176	1,602	9.3	8
Chester	29,811	2,760	9.3	8
Colleton	27,622	2,582	9.3	8
Fairfield	19,999	1,859	9.3	8
Bamberg	15,950	1,470	9.2	12
Hampton	15,878	1,453	9.2	12
Cherokee	36,791	3,232	8.8	14
Anderson	105,474	9,227	8.7	15
Oconee	40,728	3,546	8.7	15
Edgefield	15,692	1,346	8.6	17
Greenwood	49,686	4,270	8.6	17
Laurens	49,713	4,272	8.6	17
Jasper	11,885	1,010	8.5	20
Spartanburg	173,724	14,519	8.4	21
Orangeburg	69,789	5,771	8.3	22
Chesterfield	33,667	2,765	8.2	23
Marion	30,270	2,491	8.2	23
Marlboro	27,151	2,231	8.2	23
Lee	18,323	1,473	8.0	26
Clarendon	25,604	2,021	7.9	27
Kershaw	34,727	2,721	7.8	28
Williamsburg	34,243	2,624	7.7	29
Greenville	240,546	17,989	7.5	30
Pickens	58,956	4,449	7.5	30
Darlington	53,442	3,966	7.4	32
Dillon	28,838	2,146	7.4	32
York	85,216	6,321	7.4	32
Lancaster	43,328	3,159	7.3	35
Horry	69,992	4,998	7.1	36
Aiken	91,023	6,318	6.9	37
Florence	89,636	6,218	6.9	37
Georgetown	33,500	2,316	6.9	37
Richland	233,868	14,901	6.4	40
Dorchester	32,276	1,978	6.1	41
Sumter	79,425	4,833	6.1	41
Lexington	89,012	5,382	6.0	43
Charleston	247,650	13,638	5.5	44
Beaufort	51,136	2,286	4.5	45
Berkeley	56,199	2,302	4.1	46
State Total	2,590,516	190,960	7.4	

-- State Department of Education. Office of Research. Rankings of the Counties and School Districts of South Carolina, 1970-71. February, 1972.

Exhibit 10

Having examined the general demographic characteristics of South Carolina, certain special groups within the population must be examined. There is no single source of statistics on handicapped citizens, but the South Carolina Commission for the Blind reports that there are 14,360 South Carolinians who are blind or have serious visual handicaps. According to the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, 5,532 of the 9,544 persons rehabilitated in 1971-72 were classified as having physical disabilities, while 12.2% or 3,230 of the 26,478 persons who qualified for disability benefits had orthopedic deformities.[1]

In addition to the resident population, planning for South Carolina libraries should take the migrant population into consideration. The Rural Manpower Service reports that 4867 migratory farm workers were employed in twenty-one counties in the summer of 1971 and an estimated 300 workers were expected to harvest fall crops. (See Exhibit 20.) The same report lists 549 children under 16 among the families of summer workers.

The State Department of Education operates summer programs for the children of migrant workers. During the summer of 1970, 773 children were enrolled in ten centers located in Aiken, Beaufort, Charleston, Hampton, and Spartanburg counties, the five counties having the major concentrations of migrants.[2] These centers offer the most promising channels for reaching migrants with library services.

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[1] South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department. Breakthrough, a pictorial, graphic, and factural review of fiscal year 1970-71.

[2] South Carolina State Department of Education. South Carolina Migrant Program, 1970. December, 1970; pp. 3-6.

INTERSTATE MIGRATORY FARM WORKERS EMPLOYED IN SOUTH CAROLINA - 1971

AREA OFFICE	COUNTIES	NO. OF CREWS	TOTAL IN CREWS	WORKERS TOTAL	WORKERS MALE	WORKERS FEMALE	TOTAL UNDER 16 YEARS	FAMILIES	TRUCKS	BUSES	APPROX. DATES OF EMPLOYMENT
AIKEN	1/ Aiken 1/ 4/ Barnwell 1/ Edgefield	25	1091	945	789	156	83	110	26	29	5/15 - 7/27
BEAUFORT	2/ Beaufort 2/ Jasper	31	1134	980	741	239	154	104	90	57	5/21 - 7/20
CHARLESTON	2/ Charleston	23	824	700	535	165	85	110	64	21	5/30 - 7/6
COLUMBIA	1/ Lexington	1	31	25	11	14	6	3	0	1	7/19 - 8/14
CONWAY	2/ 3/ Horry	2	66	61	47	14	3	4	3	2	6/1 - 8/15
GAFFNEY	1/ 5/ Cherokee 1/ York	4	257	228	199	29	29	4	9	1	7/1 - 9/18
GREENVILLE	1/ Greenville 5/ Oconee	3	158	152	129	23	6	11	3	5	6/17 - 9/22
HAMPTON	4/ Allendale 2/ Colleton 4/ Hampton	25	557	497	429	68	60	53	81	6	5/20 - 7/12
HARTSVILLE	1/ 4/ Chesterfield 4/ Darlington	6	205	205	205	0	0	0	24	2	7/12 - 8/15
NEWBERRY	1/ Saluda	2	114	109	97	12	5	10	4	4	6/5 - 7/25
ORANGEBURG	2/ Orangeburg	7	247	236	116	120	13	36	10	11	6/7 - 7/20
SPARTANBURG	1/ Spartanburg	27	775	646	552	94	105	84	44	15	6/15 - 8/15
SUMTER	1/ Sumter	3	83	83	68	15	0	6	5	3	6/10 - 8/10
	TOTALS	159	5542	4867	3918	949	549	535	363	157	

1/ Peaches
2/ Vegetables
3/ Tobacco
4/ Watermelons
5/ Apples

This report represents migrant crews contacted by Rural Manpower Representatives, including those to which no service was rendered.
An estimated 300 workers will be employed to harvest fall crops

Prepared by:
The Rural Manpower Service
S. C. State Employment Service
P. O. Box 1406
Columbia, South Carolina 29202
September 21, 1971

Exhibit 20

Having examined the characteristics of the potential library public, it remains only to look at the present library user--meaning in this case the public library borrower without reference to school and institutional patrons. In 1970-71 South Carolina public libraries reported 487,157 registered borrowers, including 150,709 juvenile borrowers. This number represents only 20.3% of the 1960 population (or 18.8% of the 1970 population).[1] Circulation from public libraries totaled 5,892,863, an average of twelve per registered borrower, but only 2.47 per capita measured against total population (1960).

During 1970-71 all but 33,645 South Carolinians (rural residents of three counties not then having rural bookmobile service) had access to library service. The difficulty is that "access" in the sense that service exists does not necessarily mean ready and convenient accessibility. Most South Carolina public libraries are responding well to the needs of what was once known as the library's "natural public" - the literate, motivated, mobile individuals who seek its services. But much remains to be done to reach those segments of the population for which educational, social, or geographic barriers make use of the library difficult if not impossible.

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[1] All 1970-71 library reports are based on 1960 census figures.

South Carolina As A Library Service Area

Geography, transportation, and communications combine to give South Carolina certain advantages in planning library development. Physically South Carolina is a small state with a land area of only 30,280 square miles. This area is traversed by an excellent system of interstate (458 miles), primary (9,145 miles), and secondary (25,513 miles) highways. Consequently, any citizen desiring to use personally the major library resources located in Columbia may travel from the farthest point in the state and return the same day. There were 1,025,994 passenger motor vehicles registered in South Carolina in 1970, or one automobile for every 2.5 persons, indicating the population is becoming increasingly mobile locally. Similarly, access to libraries within county and regional systems, as well as rural bookmobile service, is facilitated by the network of "farm to market" roads.

Further, goegraphy, trade patterns, and mutual interests divide South Carolina into recognizable regions - the Piedmont, Midlands, Peedee, Savannah Valley, Coastal Plains - which provide a logical basis for a system of Area Reference Resource Centers. State standards specify that such centers shall be located within one-half day's round trip of any citizen of the state.

A factor requiring consideration in developing future regional library systems is the sub-state district pattern established by executive order of the governor, March 12, 1969. (See Exhibit 21.) This order mandates the following groupings of libraries:

-Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens and Spartanburg

-Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick and Saluda;

-Chester, Lancaster, Union and York;

-Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, and Richland;

-Allendale, Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun and Orangeburg;

-Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee and Sumter;

-Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion and Marlboro;

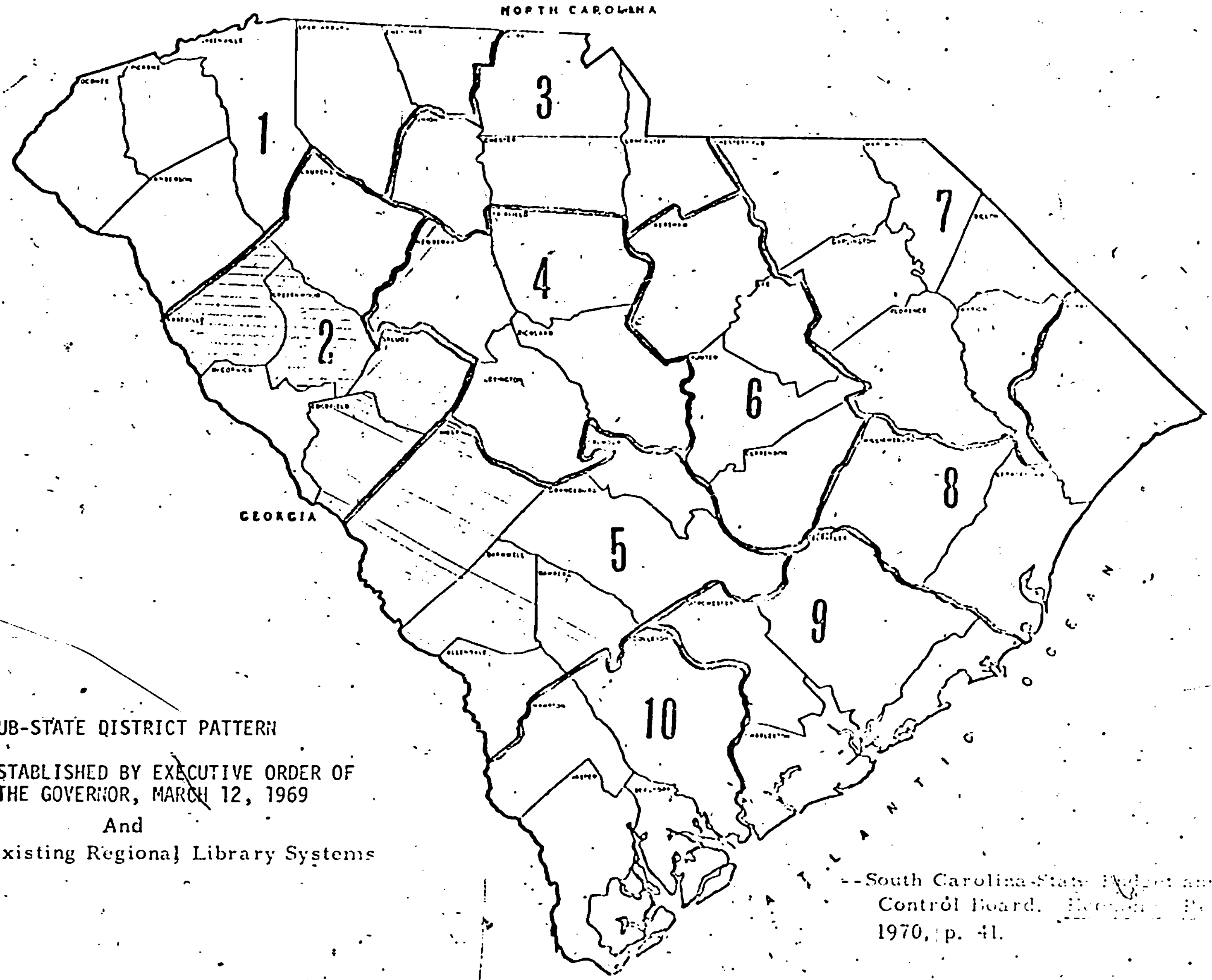
-Georgetown, Horry and Williamsburg;

-Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester; and

-Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, and Jasper.

Since the executive order was not retroactive, the three existing regional library systems which cross district lines were not affected. But new systems will necessarily be affected by the pattern.

South Carolina also has several advantages in the ares of communications. Columbia is a major postal distribution center. Thus, overnight mail delivery between Columbia and any city or town in the state is customary. For this reason, interlibrary loan and reference service is normally quite rapid. Mail service is supplemented by the out-WATS (Wide Area Telephone System) lines available to the State Library and other State agencies and institutions. In-WATS service is not yet available; but the State Library, University of South Carolina, and the three Area Reference Resource Centers are linked by TWX. In almost all cases county library headquarters have direct telephone connection with branch libraries, although some regional libraries must use long distance to telephone units outside the headquarters county.


NORTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

SUB-STATE DISTRICT PATTERN

ESTABLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER OF
THE GOVERNOR, MARCH 12, 1969

And

Existing Regional Library Systems

--South Carolina State Budget and Control Board. *Economic Report.* 1970, p. 41.

Exhibit 21

PART II. PLANNING FOR SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

Authority and Responsibility

The State of South Carolina has vested the South Carolina State Library with authority and responsibility for statewide library planning in the areas of service to State Government, public libraries, state institutional libraries, and service to the handicapped. As the agency charged with administration of the Library Services and Construction Act, it has the mandate of Title III to function in the sphere of interlibrary cooperation. It has no legal responsibility for nor authority over school, college, or special libraries.

Library service for public schools is a function of the State Department of Education and local school districts. Although the Commission of Higher Education has requested increased cooperation among libraries of State supported colleges and universities, both public and private institutions of higher learning have complete autonomy in the area of library development. Lacking a State Legislative mandate, the State Library can neither impose nor require cooperation from these institutions. Any cooperative programs involving school, college, or special libraries must be based upon the voluntary agreement and support of all libraries concerned. For this reason the present plan will not attempt in any way to change the government, organization, or administration of these libraries. It will attempt to ensure a fuller utilization of the State's library resources by encouraging cooperative agreements and practices wherever feasible.

Within the State Library, full authority for planning lies with the Board of The State Library and the State Librarian. Responsibility for preliminary research and drafting of the long-range State Plan has been delegated to the Director of Field Services assisted by other members of the professional staff as needed. The State Librarian, the Director of Field Services, and heads of departments will also function as the chief evaluators for the Plan during preparation and implementation. Both planning and evaluation will be done in consultation with representative librarians, library trustees, and library users. The LSCA Advisory Council, The Board of the State Library, and the SCLA Executive Board will be the primary instruments for consultation, supplemented by periodic meetings of public and institutional librarians and conferences with individuals such as the chief library consultant of the State Department of Education, the chairman of the Library Committee of the Commission on Higher Education, and representatives of the State Planning and Grants Division.

Implementation of the final plan will partially depend upon approval or veto exercised by the appropriating bodies: forty-six county councils or delegations at the local level, the General Assembly at the State level, which determine the level of local and State funding for library programs.

Previous Library Planning in South Carolina

Although South Carolina's library history began in 1698 when the General Assembly established the first publicly supported library in the nation in Charles Town, modern public library planning and development may be said to date from 1929. In that year as a result of the combined efforts of the South Carolina Library Association, the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs and the American Association of University Women, under the leadership of Miss Mary E. Frayser, the General Assembly authorized establishment of the State Public Library Association. This agency, eventually known as the State Library Board, was charged with responsibility "to create public libraries over the entire State, and . . . [to] devise and carry into effect methods by which public libraries may be extended to rural districts of the State."[1]

Since no State appropriations were immediately forthcoming, a field library worker was employed from June, 1930 to March 1932, by means of a $4000 grant from the Rosenwald Fund. "A survey of South Carolina libraries was made by her because it was needed as a basis for any adequate plan for library development."[2]

A citizen's library association was formed which spearheaded the drive for library development throughout the thirties. The first Citizens' Conference on the Library Needs of South Carolina, held at Clemson College, January 4-5, 1934, adopted a Program for Public Library Development in South Carolina which called for:

1. Library service, supported from public funds, organized on a county or regional basis within easy reach of every person in the state.
2. A state library extension agency to provide trained leadership, professional advice and counsel, book lending service, and financial aid for new and struggling libraries.[3]

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[1] South Carolina, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1952, Vol. 4, Title 42, ch. 5.

[2] Frayser, Mary E. The Libraries of South Carolina. (Bulletin of the Agricultural Experiment Station, No. 292. Clemson College, October, 1933) p. 22.

[3] Barker, Tommie Dora. Libraries of the South, A Report on Developments, 1930-1935. ALA, 1936, p. 174.

In 1935 the library division of the Works Progress Administration was formed under the sponsorship of the State Board of Education. The first statewide plan of library development was initiated by the WPA with the goal of establishing county-wide library service in every county. The WPA Statewide Library Project ended on March 1, 1943, with the cessation of federal funds. But library development in South Carolina was given a new lease by an emergency grant of State funds followed by the first appropriation for State Aid to public libraries granted by the General Assembly for fiscal year 1943-44. The former WPA Library Supervisor, Nancy C. Blair, became Executive Secretary of the State Library Board.

The State Library Board interpreted its mandate "to create public libraries over the entire state"

> ...to mean the establishment of a network of county and regional libraries which will bring books and other related materials within convenient reach of all people of the State. The Board has further interpreted its duties to include a program of positive leadership in the total program of library service in the State as it affects public library service. The Board has endeavored to improve existing library service and to extend library service into unserved areas.[1]

Thus, from 1943 to 1956, the basic emphasis of the State Library Board was the extension of public library service to every area of the state.

A milestone in South Carolina library development occurred in 1946 when the Tennessee Valley Library Council agreed to include the State in a survey of the total library resources of the region. The Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey, carried out in 1946-47 under the direction of Dr. Louis Round Wilson, produced findings upon which library planning in South Carolina was based for the next decade.

In 1956 the State Library Board was designated as the agency responsible for the administration of the Library Services Act in South Carolina, and a new era began.

> The South Carolina plan for the implementation of the provisions of the Library Services Act within the State [was] aimed at the correction of the major deficiencies in public library service in the State. These deficiences [were] deemed to be an inadequate

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[1] South Carolina State Library Board. Sixth Annual Report, 1948-1949, p. 7.

> state level program, inadequate reference service from State and local levels, an inadequate supply of professionally trained librarians, and units of library administration too small to provide adequate service as measured against state and national standards.[1]

The original plan has been updated annually since 1956 as the annual programs were prepared and enlarged in compliance with the successive LSA and LSCA amendments. The State Library's Annual Reports and the LSCA project reports have constituted annual evaluations of the program and bases for revisions.

Another major step in public library planning occurred in 1964 when the Public Library Section of the South Carolina Library Association developed and adopted the Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries. These Standards and the 1969 revision provided a framework for library planning by enunciating standards for three levels of service: State, area resource and regional, and county or multi-county.

In addition to library plans and studies, library planning in South Carolina has been based upon or influenced by a number of general studies. Earliest among these was the report of the Governor's Reorganization Commission of 1946-47 which first recommended enlargement of the State Library Board into a general State Library.

The 1961 study of education in South Carolina done by Cresap, McCormick, and Paget alerted legislators and the public to the educational dificiencies of the State and projected a plan for the sound academic and financial management of public education. Opportunity and Growth in South Carolina, 1968-1985, a study made by Moody's Investors Service in 1968 examined in depth needs and programs in the areas of education, health, and transportation and spelled out the State's responsibilities and opportunities for growth.

Recent studies which will influence the present plan include Goals for Higher Education to 1980, a report from the Commission on Higher Education, which specifies needs and goals for college and university libraries; and the Governor's Management Review Commission's Survey Report and Recommendations (1972) which carried recommendations for both the State Library and libraries of State-supported colleges and universities. Finally, library planning must conform with and support the State Goals and Objectives, promulgated by the Governor in 1971, in the areas of:

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[1] South Carolina State Library Board. Fourteenth Annual Report. 1956-1957, pp. 16-17.

I. Law Enforcement, Justice, Public Safety

II. Jobs, Growth, Economic Satisfaction

III. Education and Training

IV. Operation of State and Local Government

V. Personal Health and Well-Being

VI. Urban and Rural Development

Financial Support and Economic Constraints

If the State Plan for Library Development is to be more than a literary exercise it must be based upon realistic assessment of the State's present and potential ability to pay for library services.

Public library service is supported by local, State, and federal funds. Traditionally, basic financial support is derived from county governments by means of either a tax millage or a direct appropriation. Local property taxes are the primary source of funds in either case. Since 1943-44 (when the State Library Board began compiling statistics) local support for libraries has increased from $259,374, or an average of $.13 per capita, to $3,598,089, or an average of $1.51 per capita, in 1970-71. Local support for 1971-72 is expected to range from $3.04 per capita in Greenville County to $.18 per capita in Clarendon and Williamsburg counties.

State Aid in 1943-44 totalled $8,100, or $300 per qualifying county. In 1971-72, the appropriation for State Aid to public libraries is $518,103 which is allocated among the counties on the basis of $.20 per capita. The budget request for 1972-73 asks that State Aid be increased to $.30 per capita ($777,154). State Aid has always been used to secure local effort. In order to qualify for State Aid, county and regional libraries must meet certain minimum standards of organization, service and financial effort for library support. (See Exhibit 22.) Qualifying libraries must submit approvable budgets for the expenditure of State and local funds, showing correct proportions between salaries, materials, and maintenance.

Since 1956 federal aid from the Library Services and Construction Act has provided a third source of support for public libraries. In 1970-71 South Carolina's Title I allotment was $407,646, of which $232,249 was distributed directly to local libraries by means of various grant programs. LSCA funds are not dispersed on a county or per capita basis. Rather they are used as incentive money to induce county and regional libraries to raise levels of service. Participating libraries must meet certain minimum requirements of personnel and financial support and demonstrate performance in the area affected by specific programs. Except in the case of programs of Service to the Disadvantaged initiated in 1971, LSCA projects have always carried some provision for matching funds. In the case of major programs, such as County or Regional Demonstration Programs, the ratio of federal to local funds progressively changes until total funding is provided by local sources.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina State Library, having secured an appropriation for state aid to county and regional libraries, invites the ______________________ Library to participate and offers the following aid:

I. The services of a staff of trained librarians to confer with the local library board and librarian on matters of policy, procedure and practice.

II. A grant of __________ per capita based on the population of the county or counties as reported in the latest Federal decennial census.

PROVIDED:

I. That library income from local tax sources in 19___ - 19___ ($____________) is not less than the income received from the same sources in 19___ - 19___ ($____________).
Amount

That in no case shall the State's participation exceed 40% of the total library income.

II. That the ______________________ Library is administered by a legally appointed board which meets at least four times each year and that the Board agrees to the following:

A. To work toward the establishment of library systems adequate in size and support to provide a good level of service either through the consolidation of all public libraries in a county to form a strong county system or through the establishment of regional library systems in cooperation with neighboring counties.

B. To work for adequate tax support of the library.

C. To adopt a budget with correct proportions between salaries, books, and maintenance.

D. To employ as soon as possible in professional and pre-professional positions librarians meeting the certification requirements established by the State Library.

E. To the systematic purchase of books from standard library lists.

F. To maintain or contract for service from a central library, from which the system is administered which must:

1. Be open to the public at least 66 hours a week (population over 100,000); 54 hours a week (population 50,000-100,000); 44 hours a week (population 25,000-50,000); 30 hours a week (population under 25,000).
2. Provide adequate space for reading, reference, and technical services.
3. Provide sufficient equipment and supplies.
4. Maintain a reference collection and a representative collection of books and periodicals.
5. Provide circulation and reference service.

G. To develop and maintain an accepted plan (bookmobiles, branches, stations, etc.) for the distribution and use of books throughout the service area.

H. To supply the State Library with such statistics and information as it may request and to invite a librarian from the staff of the State Library to attend one meeting of the Board annually.

I. To have the financial records of the library audited annually by a certified public accountant and to furnish the State Library with a copy of the audit report.

______________________ Chairman

______________________ County Library Board

______________________ Librarian, S. C. Library

______________________ Date

THIS AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED AND RETURNED TOGETHER WITH THE PROPOSED LIBRARY BUDGET FOR ______________________ TO SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY, 1500 SENATE STREET, P. O. BOX 11469, COLUMBIA 29211.

(Over)

Exhibit 22

State institutional libraries derive support from State and federal sources. Library services are funded through the regular budgets of the parent institution and thus are dependent to a large measure upon the awareness of and concern for library needs of administrative officials. In every case the present level of State funding is inadequate to provide desired levels of service, and substantial increases in budget allocations for libraries are essential for continued development of the institutional library program. Since 1967-68 the State Library has used incentive grants from LSCA Title IV-A (now part of Title I) funds to promote institutional support. Originally, grants were made for salary supplements as well as materials. Since implementation of the State Personnel Division's Classification and Compensation Plan in 1969, State regulations have prohibited one State agency from supplementing salaries in another agency. Therefore, funds are now used to strengthen book collections.

In order to qualify for grant funds, institutions must submit approvable library budgets and accept the following agreement:

> The administration certifies to the fact that additional funds are needed to expand and to maintain the collection in good physical condition. The administration further certifies that the amount of institutional funds now budgeted for periodical and book purchase will not be reduced due to the receipt of grant funds.
>
> The administration certifies to the fact that:
>
> A. The institution receives the major portion of its support from State sources.
>
> B. That the library program is in charge of a librarian qualified to plan and administer library service in the institution.
>
> C. That every effort will be made to secure an adequate budget to cover salaries, books and supplies.
>
> D. That such statistics and information as may be requested by the State Library relative to the library program will be supplied and that a member of the staff of the State Library will be invited annually to meet with members of the institution staff responsible for library service.
>
> The institution agrees to handle grant funds and their expenditure according to the operating procedure attached.

The State Library also receives support from State and federal sources. Since 1943, operating appropriations (exclusive of State Aid) have risen from $6,900 to $203,865 in 1971-72. Out of a total LSCA allocation of $608,174 in 1970-71, $175,397 were expended at the State level (although these expenditures include cost of Field Services, Reference Services, and Interlibrary Loan Service for public and institutional libraries).

As previously indicated, school libraries receive their basic support from the budgeted funds of local school districts. Libraries of state supported colleges and universities receive their basic support from institution budgets as approved by the South Carolina General Assembly. Private college libraries receive support from the budgets of the institutions they serve. Both school and college libraries receive substantial federal aid under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act or the Higher Education Act. Special libraries derive their income from the business institutions, organizations, or agencies they serve. For the purpose of this study, the financial needs of these libraries need not be examined.

Since Administration policy does not forecast any substantial increase in federal aid to libraries, it is apparent that the necessary means to upgrade public library service in South Carolina must come largely from local and State sources. Therefore, it is necessary that we examine present and potential ~~local~~ support in relationship to local ability to provide support.

Any analysis of tax support and ability to pay in South Carolina is complicated by two factors: the wide variation in tax rate among the counties and the fact that only thirty-one of forty-six counties have begun while only some twenty-odd counties have completed property assessment equalization programs. Still, some significant comparisons can be made.

Using figures for 1969-70 (latest available from the Office of the Comptroller General at the time of writing), a comparison of the assessed value of taxable property (real and personal) with actual tax revenue gives a general indication of the rate of taxation. (See Exhibit 23.) Recognizing that tax rates vary within counties due to school districts, public service areas, etcetera it is still noteworthy that average millage rates collected vary from 151 to 27. Even more noteworthy is the fact that beyond the four metropolitan counties, there is little correlation between assessed property values and the rate of taxation. Some relatively poor counties are willing to tax themselves at a higher rate proportionately than their wealthier neighbors.

Looking next at a comparison of actual tax revenue and local library support, the percent of revenue devoted to library purposes gives some indication of the importance assigned to libraries locally. (See Exhibit 24.) The necessity of using 1969-70 figures detracts from the validity of the comparison since a number of libraries have received substantial increases in local support in the past two years. But it is apparent that there is also little correlation between ability to pay as measured by tax revenue and effort as measured by per cent of revenue allocated for libraries. The following comparison shows that of the top ten counties according to revenue, only Florence County is also among the top ten according to effort. By contrast, the four counties making the greatest effort in behalf of libraries are among the ten poorest counties in the state.

According to Local Revenue	Rank	According to Per Cent Revenue for Library
Greenville	1	McCormick
Richland	2	Bamberg
Charleston	3	Edgefield
Spartanburg	4	Barnwell
Anderson	5	Orangeburg
York	6	Horry
Aiken	7	Beaufort
Lexington	8	Fairfield
Florence	9	Florence
Greenwood	10	Colleton

COMPARISON BY ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUE, TAX REVENUE, AND MILLAGE BY COUNTY
1969-1970

Rank According to Assessed Value of Taxable Property	Counties	Assessed Value Total Taxable Property[1]	Local Tax Revenue 1969-1970[1]	Average Millage Collected	Rank According to Average Millage Collected*
1	Greenville	136, 322, 415	20, 680, 786	151	1
2	Richland	122, 700, 150	18, 128, 202	147	2
3	Charleston	121, 862, 940	16, 905, 207	138	3
4	Spartanburg	100, 865, 123	13, 431, 813	133	4
5	Anderson	62, 053, 825	6, 086, 038	98	12
6	Aiken	55, 983, 460	4, 718, 430	84	24
7	York	51, 958, 837	5, 077, 024	97	14
8	Lexington	49, 447, 880	4, 594, 654	97	15
9	Florence	41, 385, 184	4, 571, 495	110	8
10	Greenwood	36, 163, 237	3, 426, 231	94	16
11	Sumter	34, 969, 260	2, 388, 716	68	38
12	Horry	34, 355, 250	2, 509, 126	73	34
13	Pickens	30, 768, 220	2, 167, 352	70	36
14	Kershaw	30, 433, 939	3, 104, 918	102	10
15	Darlington	29, 034, 560	3, 307, 940	113	7
16	Orangeburg	28, 829, 379	2, 662, 698	92	18
17	Georgetown	23, 059, 301	1, 947, 421	84	25
18	Laurens	22, 468, 290	1, 890, 891	84	26
19	Lancaster	21, 571, 030	1, 222, 158	56	44
20	Beaufort	19, 328, 016	1, 559, 351	80	28
21	Oconee	19, 069, 040	1, 754, 979	92	19
22	Cherokee	18, 123, 775	1, 967, 327	108	9
23	Chester	17, 795, 637	1, 631, 600	93	17
24	Newberry	16, 518, 930	1, 041, 068	63	42
25	Berkeley	14, 240, 860	1, 447, 508	101	11
26	Marlboro	13, 937, 595	1, 099, 115	78	29
27	Union	13, 520, 190	1, 241, 444	91	20
28	Dorchester	13, 273, 220	1, 156, 889	87	21
29	Dillon	12, 105, 070	1, 054, 559	87	22
30	Colleton	12, 054, 025	934, 441	77	31
31	Chesterfield	11, 894, 760	1, 169, 085	98	13
32	Williamsburg	11, 260, 430	860, 681	76	32
33	Marion	11, 239, 780	1, 285, 070	114	6
34	Abbeville	11, 003, 631	938, 458	85	23
35	Fairfield	10, 777, 946	714, 933	66	40
36	Barnwell	9, 072, 030	595, 341	65	41
37	Hampton	8, 361, 370	656, 690	78	30
38	Calhoun	8, 247, 100	418, 558	50	45
39	Edgefield	7, 683, 930	513, 052	67	39
40	Clarendon	6, 955, 160	429, 364	61	43
41	Bamberg	6, 064, 390	449, 921	74	33
42	Saluda	5, 997, 050	440, 067	73	35
43	Lee	5, 832, 589	481, 653	82	27
44	Allendale	5, 322, 305	377, 208	70	37
45	Jasper	5, 226, 848	672, 547	128	5
46	McCormick	4, 234, 770	117, 683	27	46

[1] From Report of the Comptroller-General of South Carolina, 1970-1971

*Millage collected rather than levied

Exhibit 23

COMPARISON OF LOCAL TAX REVENUE AND LIBRARY SUPPORT BY COUNTY, 1969-1970

Rank According to Local Revenue	Counties	Local Tax Revenue[1]	Library Support[2]	Per Cent Revenue for Library	Rank by Per Cent Revenue for Library
1	Greenville	20,680,766	446,134	2.16	18
2	Richland	18,128,202	372,052	2.05	22
3	Charleston	16,905,207	398,994	2.36	14
4	Spartanburg	13,431,813	152,851	1.14	41
5	Anderson	6,086,038	99,650	1.64	32
6	York	5,077,024	85,023	1.67	29
7	Aiken	4,718,430	87,720	1.86	25
8	Lexington	4,594,654	66,050	1.44	36
9	Florence	4,571,495	127,000	2.78	9
10	Greenwood	3,426,231	68,773	2.01	23
11	Darlington	3,307,940	55,304	1.67	30
12	Kershaw	3,104,918	22,444	0.72	44
13	Orangeburg	2,662,693	38,259	1.44	35
14	Horry	2,509,126	79,466	3.17	[illegible]
15	Sumter	2,388,716	75,000	3.14	[illegible]
16	Pickens	2,167,352	45,000	2.08	20
17	Cherokee	1,967,327	34,959	1.78	27
18	Georgetown	1,947,421	35,066	1.80	26
19	Laurens	1,890,891	48,984	2.59	11
20	Oconee	1,754,979	37,775	2.15	19
21	Chester	1,631,600	40,039	2.45	13
22	Beaufort	1,559,351	48,000	3.08	[illegible]
23	Berkeley	1,447,508	31,710	2.19	17
24	Marion	1,285,070	14,838	1.15	40
25	Union	1,241,444	15,911	1.28	39
26	Lancaster	1,222,153	27,792	2.27	15
27	Chesterfield	1,169,085	20,300	1.74	28
28	Dorchester	1,156,889	11,955	1.03	42
29	Marlboro	1,099,115	17,677	1.61	33
30	Dillon	1,054,559	20,201	1.92	24
31	Newberry	1,041,068	23,532	2.26	16
32	Abbeville	938,458	15,000	1.60	34
33	Colleton	934,415	25,590	2.74	10
34	Williamsburg	860,681	6,000	0.70	45
35	Fairfield	714,933	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
36	Jasper	672,547	5,007	0.74	43
37	Hampton	656,690	9,260	1.41	38
38	Barnwell	595,341	19,071	3.20	4
39	Edgefield	513,052	18,003	3.51	3
40	Lee	484,653	7,924	1.63	31
41	Bamberg	449,921	16,274	3.62	2
42	Saluda	444,067	9,192	2.07	21
43	Clarendon	429,364	2,000	0.47	[illegible]
44	Calhoun	418,553	[illegible]	2.53	12
45	Allendale	377,208	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	McCormick	117,683	[illegible]	[illegible]	1

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[1] From Report of the Comptroller-General of South Carolina, 1970-1971, p. [illegible].

[2] From 1969-70 library audits

Exhibit 24

Turning to the State picture, Tax Foundation, Inc., reports that the average per capita state and local tax bill in South Carolina for 1971 was $274, lower than all states except Arkansas and Alabama. This compares with a national average of $427. The low per capita tax rate is a reflection not only of low per capita incomes (47th among the states) but also of conservative fiscal policies followed by the State.

Exhibit 25, prepared by the Division of Research and Statistical Services of the State Budget and Control Board, reveals that the principal sources of State revenue are sales and income taxes. In 1970-71 fifty-three per cent of the total State revenue went for educational purposes including libraries. The State Budget for 1971-72 projects a State expenditure of $654,944,721 of which $721,968 or 1.1% is allocated for public library programs.[1]

In 1970-71 support for public library programs (service only)[1] was derived as follows:

Source	Amount	Per Cent
State	$ 696,710	14.733
Local	3,598,089	76.089
Federal	433,988	9.177
Total	$4,728,787	100%

The 1963 Standards for Library Functions at the State Level stated:

> The state share in the financing of local public library service should be at least one third to one half of the total cost of a sound minimum public library program as set forth in the state plan for library development.

Nevertheless, it is the considered opinion of the South Carolina State Library Board that local revenue should continue to provide the basic support for public library services. The reasons for this opinion are two-fold: (1) That local funds as basic support help ensure continued local control; and (2) that local support is not as vulnerable to across-the-board economic and political fluctuations as are State and federal aid. State Aid should be increased substantially but used to supplement and equalize local resources.

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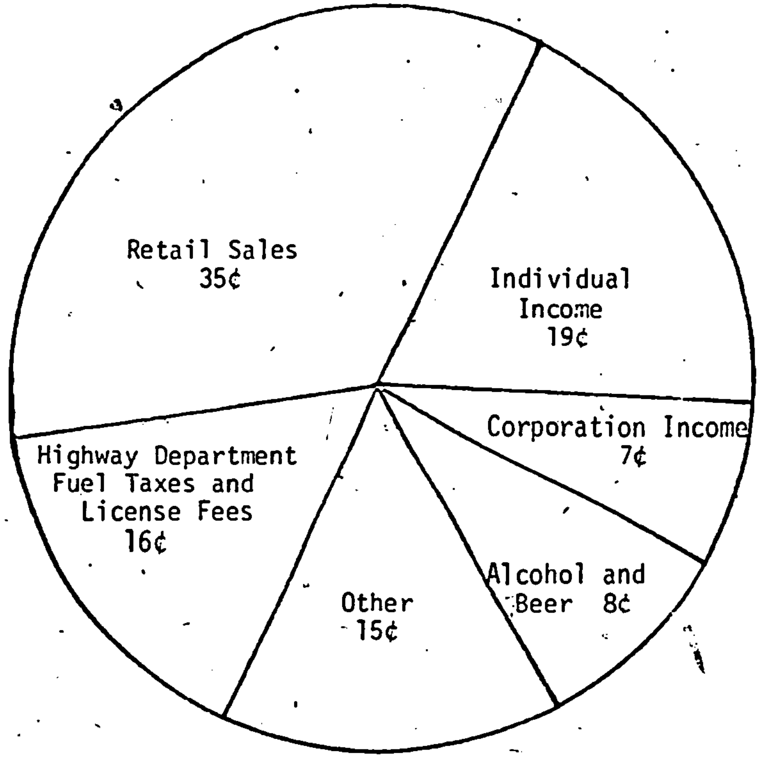
[1] Includes the State Library and service for the blind and handicapped.

A minimum level of support must be fixed and, where feasible, met from local resources. Where this is not possible, the difference between local ability and the minimum need must be met by the State. The State Library Board projects a ratio of 65-25-10 as a desirable allocation of local, State and federal support for public library programs.

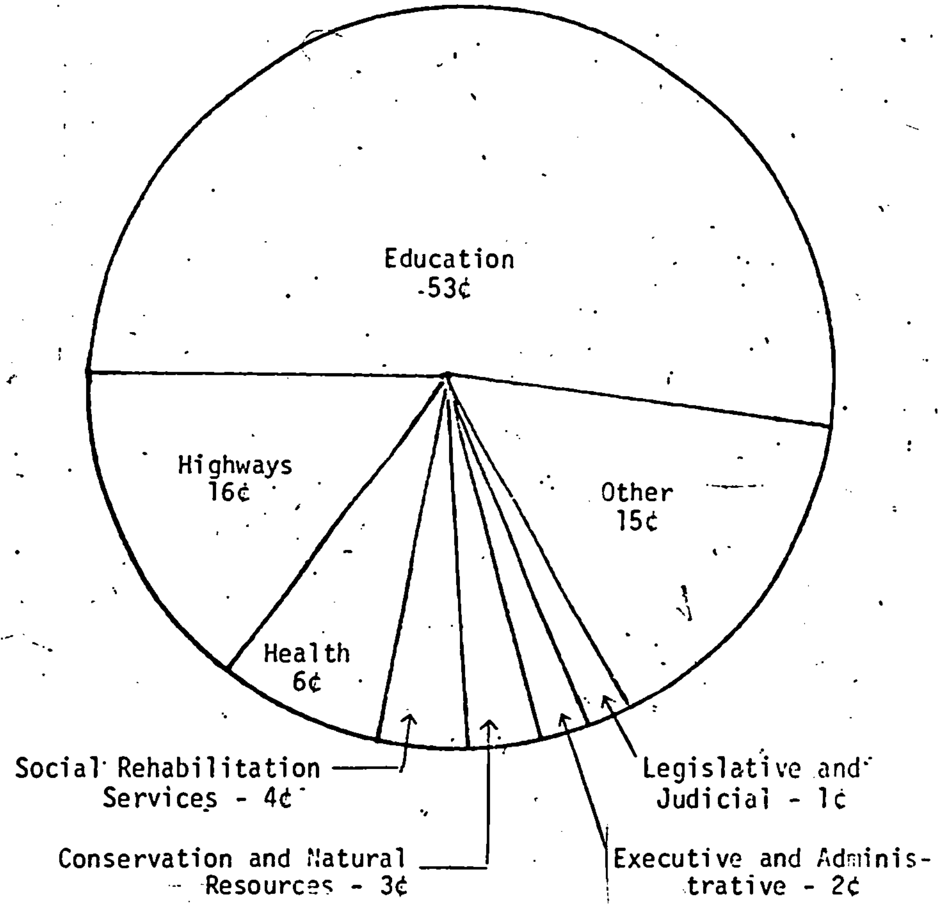
The foregoing facts, combined with the assessment of needs presented in Part IV, lead to the conclusion that implementation of the State Plan for Library Development requires:

1. Increased financial support at the local level, based upon a minimum requirement for local effort, to maintain and improve basic public library services.
2. Increased financial support at the State level:
    a. To strengthen services from the State Library.
    b. To equalize library services where local resources are insufficient to provide basic services.
    c. To reimburse metropolitan or area resource center libraries which serve areas beyond their geographical boundaries.
    d. To establish and develop state-wide cooperative programs.
    e. To develop adequate library service for State institutions.
3. Continued federal aid at existing levels to underwrite innovative or experimental projects, pilot or demonstration programs, and special services and programs developed in response to changing national concerns.

WHERE THE SOUTH CAROLINA REVENUE DOLLAR 1/
WILL COME FROM IN 1970-71...



AND WHERE IT WILL GO...



1/ Includes Highway Fund and General Fund Revenue and Expenditures

Source: Division of Research and Statistical Services

--South Carolina State Budget and Control Board.

Economic Report: The State of South Carolina, 1970, p. 99.

Exhibit 25

Criteria for Measurement and Evaluation

In developing the State Plan, the State Library will use the criteria listed below for purposes of measurement and evaluation.

1. Criteria for determining adequacy of library services:

   a. State: Adequacy of services at the State level will be measured primarily by the first standard entered below, supplemented by pertinent sections of the second:

      American Association of State Libraries. Standards Revision Committee. Standards for library functions at State level. Revision of the 1963 ed. Adopted by the membership at the Annual Meeting, June 22, 1969. Chicago, American Library Association, 1970.

      South Carolina Library Association. Public Library Section. Standards for South Carolina Public libraries (rev. ed.). [The Section], 1969.

   b. Public: The South Carolina State Library will use as a measure for determining the adequacy of public library service in both urban and rural areas, and for the advantaged as well as the disadvantaged in both areas, the following sets of standards:

      American Library Association. Audio-Visual Committee. Guidelines for audiovisual materials and services for public libraries. Chicago, American Library Association, 1970.

      Public Library Association. Standards Committee. Minimum standards for public library systems, 1966. Prepared by the Standards Committee and Subcommittees of the Public Library Association, American Library Association. Adopted July 13, 1966, by the members of the Public Library Association. Chicago, American Library Association, 1967.

      Public Library Association. Standards Committee. Interim standards for small public libraries. Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards for Small Libraries. Chicago, American Library Association, 1962.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee.
Standards for children's service in public libraries. Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards for Children's Service, Public Library Association. Chicago, American Library Association, 1964.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee.
Standards of quality for bookmobile service. Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards of quality for bookmobile service. Public Library Association. Chicago, American Library Association, 1963.

South Carolina Library Association. Public Library Section.
Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries (rev. ed.). 1969.

c. Handicapped: Physically handicapped persons, including the blind and visually handicapped: The South Carolina State Library will use as a measure of the adequacy of services the following standards:

Commission on Standards and Accreditation of Services for the blind.
The COMSTAC report: Standards for strengthened services. Edited by Frances A. Koestler. New York, 1966.

Commission on Standards and Accreditation of Services for the Blind. Committee on Standards for Library Services. Standards for library services for the blind and visually handicapped. Library Administration Division, American Library Association. Chicago, American Library Association, 1967 [c1966]

d. Institutions: Inmates, patients, or residents or penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, residential schools for the handicapped persons, and other general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the State: The State Library will use the following as a measure of adequacy of service in these institutions:

Accreditation Council for Facilities for the Mentally Retarded.
Standards for residential facilities for the mentally retarded. Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. Adopted May 5, 1971.

American Correctional Association.
Manual of correctional standards. Association of Hospital and Institutional Libraries. Library Services. [New York, 1966]

Association of Hospital and Institutional Libraries.
Hospital Library Standards Committee.
Standards for library services in health care institutions. Chicago, American Library Association, 1970.

South Carolina State Department of Education.
Standards for accredited high schools of South Carolina. [The Department] 1971

South Carolina State Department of Education.
Office of General Education. Accreditation standards for South Carolina Elementary Schools. [The Department] 1970.

U.S. Office of Education.
Standards for library-media centers in schools for the deaf; a handbook for the development of library-media programs. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1967.

2. Criteria for determining adequacy of library buildings:

a. Public: New or renovated public library buildings qualifying for construction grants must meet the following space and access requirements:

Public Library Association.
"Guidelines for determining minimum space requirements." Interim Standards for small public libraries: Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards for Small Libraries. Chicago, American Library Association, 1962.

American Standards Association.
American standard specifications for making buildings and facilities accessible to, and usable by, the physically handicapped. Approved October 31, 1961. (Adopted as S.C. Acts 1963, No. 174 by the South Carolina General Assembly, May 1963)

3a. Criteria to assure priority for programs or projects which serve urban and rural areas with high concentrations of low income families:

Priorities:

(1) On-going projects.

(2) On-going projects for service to the disadvantaged in the Model Cities areas of York and Spartanburg counties.

(3) Projects to serve the urban and rural disadvantaged in those counties where the percentage of families with income below the poverty level exceeds 20% of the total number of families in the county.

(4) Projects to serve the urban disadvantaged in the seven counties with metropolitan centers.

(5) Projects designed to serve the urban or rural disadvantaged in those counties of the state where the percentage of families with incomes below the poverty level is less than 20% of the total number of families in the county.

3b. Determination of urban and rural areas of South Carolina with high concentrations of low income families:

With the assistance of the Division of Research and Statistical Services of the South Carolina State Budget and Control Board, the State Library has secured statistical tables based on available census information which substantiate the distribution of low income families in both urban and rural areas. These tables which were part of the basic State Plan, were revised when 1970 census figures became available. For the purposes of this computation, the revised definition of poverty, based upon the Social Security Administration Poverty Index and adopted by the Bureau of the Census in 1969, has been accepted. The modifications in the poverty definition are explained by the Bureau of Census as follows:

"The SSA Poverty Definition.--Poverty statistics published in previous Census Bureau reports were based on the poverty index developed by the Social Security Administration (SSA) in 1964. This index provided a range of poverty income cutoffs adjusted by such factors as family size, the sex of the family head, the age of family members, and place of residence. At the core of this definition of poverty was a nutritionally adequate food plan ("economy" plan) designed by the Department of Agriculture for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low." Annual revisions of the poverty income cutoffs were based on price changes of the items in the economy food budget.

"In determining the proportion of the total family income that should be consumed by food requirements, the SSA observed that the percentage of income expended for necessities, in particular food, reflects the relative well being of both individuals and the society in which they live. In general, families that need to use about the same proportion of their income for a given level of food expenditure are considered to share the same level of living.

For families of three or more persons the poverty level was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. This was the average food cost-to-family income relationship reported by the Department of Agriculture on the basis of a 1955 survey of food consumption. For smaller families and persons residing alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly larger to compensate for the relatively higher fixed expenses of these smaller households. The SSA poverty cut-offs also took account of differences in the cost of living between farm and nonfarm families.

"As a result of its deliberations the [Federal Interagency] committee accepted the following two recommendations: (1) that the SSA poverty thresholds for nonfarm families be retained for the base year 1963, but that the annual adjustments in the levels be based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rather than on changes in the cost of food included in the economy food plan; and (2) that the farm poverty thresholds be raised from 70 to 85 percent of the corresponding nonfarm level."[1]

The statistical tables and a ranking of counties by percentage of families below the poverty level are appended. (See Exhibits 26, 27, and 28.) Please note that the tables are arranged alphabetically by the name of the county, with the numerical ranking in the last column. Counties with cities exceeding 25,000 in population according to the 1970 census are identified by an asterisk. These are considered to be the metropolitan centers in South Carolina. These cities, Anderson, Charleston, Florence, Columbia, Greenville, Spartanburg, and Rock Hill, represent metropolitan areas with heavy concentrations of disadvantaged families. A map delineating the areas specified is appended. (Exhibit 29.)

In addition to the tables prepared by the Division of Research and Statistical Services, the State Library will use the determinations made by the Secretary of the Housing and Urban Development of urban areas eligible for assistance under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

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[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Special Studies: Revision in Poverty Statistics, 1959 to 1968." Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 28, August 12, 1969, p. 1.

NUMBER OF SOUTH CAROLINA FAMILIES AND PERCENT WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL - 1969

County	All Families	Families with Income Below Poverty Level	Proportion of All Families with Income Below Poverty Level	
			Percent	Rank
Abbeville	5,322	891	16.7	[illegible]
Aiken	23,324	3,336	14.3	38
Allendale	2,254	715	31.7	9
Anderson	28,409	3,642	12.8	42
Bamberg	3,484	992	28.5	16
Barnwell	4,116	1,011	24.[illegible]	21
Beaufort	10,286	2,387	23.2	23
Berkeley	13,264	3,456	26.1	18
Calhoun	2,560	880	34.4	5
Charleston	56,809	11,[illegible]05	19.4	29
Cherokee	9,504	1,395	14.7	[illegible]
Chester	7,587	1,543	20.4	28
Chesterfield	8,370	1,866	22.[illegible]	25
Clarendon	5,559	2,366	42.5	1
Colleton	6,572	2,084	31.7	10
Darlington	13,126	3,070	23.4	22
Dillon	6,366	2,105	33.0	7
Dorchester	7,725	1,599	20.7	27
Edgefield	5,579	1,652	29.[illegible]	15
Fairfield	4,492	1,403	31.2	11
Florence	21,978	5,364	24.9	2[illegible]
Georgetown	7,637	2,260	29.[illegible]	14
Greenville	62,[illegible]35	7,347	11.7	[illegible]
Greenwood	13,120	1,469	11.2	46
Hampton	3,882	1,206	31.[illegible]	12
Horry	17,512	4,417	25.2	20
Jasper	2,676	967	36.1	4
Kershaw	8,604	1,615	18.8	30
Lancaster	11,184	1,649	14.7	37
Laurens	12,158	1,586	13.[illegible]	41
Lee	3,950	1,573	39.[illegible]	3
Lexington	23,539	2,761	11.[illegible]	44
Marion	7,149	2,270	31.[illegible]	8
Marlboro	6,333	1,736	27.4	17
McCormick	1,763	597	33.[illegible]	6
Newberry	7,525	1,245	16.5	32
Oconee	11,665	1,638	14.[illegible]	35
Orangeburg	16,026	[illegible],968	31.[illegible]	13
Pickens	14,987	1,816	12.[illegible]	43
Richland	49,115	7,591	15.5	[illegible]
Saluda	3,544	798	22.5	[illegible]
Spartanburg	45,690	6,558	14.[illegible]	[illegible]
Sumter	18,352	[illegible],747	25.[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	7,468	1,115	15.[illegible]	34
Williamsburg	7,581	[illegible],611	[illegible]	2
York	20,762	[illegible],807	[illegible]	40
Total	62[illegible],689	11[illegible]	[illegible]	--

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1970

Division of Research and
Statistical Services
March [illegible], 1972

Exhibit 2[illegible]

NUMBER OF SOUTH CAROLINA URBAN FAMILIES AND PERCENT WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL - 1969

County	All Urban Families	Families with Income Below Poverty Level	Proportion of All Families with Income Below Poverty Level: Percent	Rank
Abbeville	1,440	235	[illegible]	22
Aiken	16,793	977	[illegible]	42
Allendale	916	234	25.5	[illegible]
Anderson	11,548	1,429	12.4	[illegible]
Bamberg	1,652	374	22.[illegible]	11
Barnwell	1,731	284	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaufort	4,684	627	13.[illegible]	34
Berkeley	6,292	1,173	[illegible]	15
Calhoun	-----	---	--	--
Charleston	42,063	8,167	[illegible]	19
Cherokee	4,365	589	[illegible]	33
Chester	2,585	481	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesterfield	1,445	211	[illegible]	28
Clarendon	966	269	27.8	[illegible]
Colleton	1,540	287	[illegible]	17
Darlington	3,796	695	[illegible]	18
Dillon	1,503	349	[illegible]	10
Dorchester	950	114	12.[illegible]	30
Edgefield	1,279	200	[illegible]	24
Fairfield	853	257	[illegible]	2
Florence	8,100	1,586	[illegible]	14
Georgetown	3,247	787	[illegible]	8
Greenville	43,637	5,227	12.[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwood	5,397	670	12.4	37
Hampton	849	124	[illegible]	29
Horry	5,218	795	[illegible]	26
Jasper	-----	---	--	--
Kershaw	2,168	347	[illegible]	20
Lancaster	3,756	463	[illegible]	38
Laurens	4,344	605	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lee	813	212	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington	12,603	969	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	3,357	896	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marlboro	2,581	521	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCormick	-----	---	--	--
Newberry	2,339	324	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oconee	3,303	516	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orangeburg	2,966	581	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickens	5,178	715	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richland	41,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saluda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spartanburg	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sumter	8,693	2,08[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	2,727	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williamsburg	924	225	[illegible]	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	1,585	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	298,061	[illegible]	[illegible]	--

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1970

Division of Research and
Statistical Services
May 19, 1972

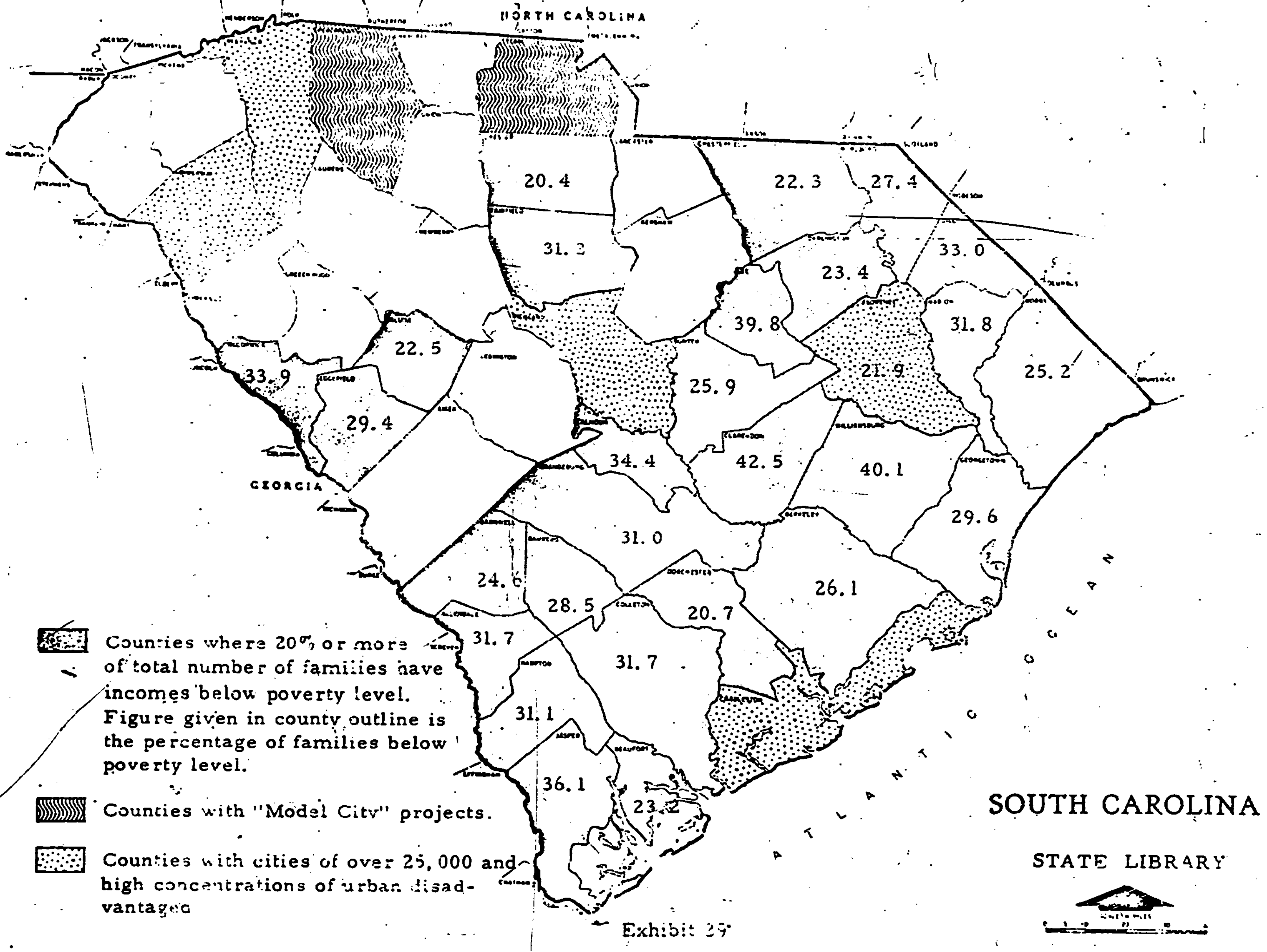
Exhibit 2.

RANKINGS OF COUNTIES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

1.	Clarendon	
2.	Williamsburg	40%
3.	Lee	
4.	Jasper	35%
5.	Calhoun	
6.	McCormick	
7.	Dillon	
8.	Marion	
9.	Allendale	
10.	Colleton	
11.	Fairfield	
12.	Hampton	
13.	Orangeburg	30%
14.	Georgetown	
15.	Edgefield	
16.	Bamberg	
17.	Marlboro	
18.	Berkeley	
19.	Sumter	
20.	Horry	25%
21.	Barnwell	
22.	Darlington	
23.	Beaufort	
24.	Saluda	
25.	Chesterfield	
26.	Florence	
27.	Dorchester	
28.	Chester	20%
29.	Charleston	
30.	Kershaw	
31.	Abbeville	
32.	Newberry	
33.	Richland	
34.	Union	15%
35.	Oconee	
36.	Cherokee	
37.	Lancaster	
38.	Aiken	
39.	Spartanburg	
40.	York	
41.	Laurens	
42.	Anderson	
43.	Pickens	
44.	Lexington	
45.	Greenville	
46.	Greenwood	

Exhibit 28

Location of South Carolina's
Disadvantaged Population


NORTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
20.4
31.2
22.3
27.4
33.0
23.4
39.8
31.8
25.2
22.5
33.9
29.4
25.9
21.9
34.4
42.5
40.1
29.6
31.0
24.6
28.5
20.7
26.1
31.7
31.7
31.1
36.1
23.2
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE LIBRARY

▨ Counties where 20% or more of total number of families have incomes below poverty level. Figure given in county outline is the percentage of families below poverty level.

▨ Counties with "Model City" projects.

▨ Counties with cities of over 25,000 and high concentrations of urban disadvantaged

Exhibit 29

PART III: GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND PRIORITIES

Establishing Goals, Objectives, and Priorities

Goals and objectives for the Program of Library Development were the outgrowth of a series of meetings, conferences, and questionnaires initiated by the State Library. The State Library's planners met first with representatives of the State Planning and Grants Division to define and plan for the project. Then meetings were held with institutional librarians, public librarians, and librarians working with the disadvantaged. In each instance, those attending were asked to discuss goals, objectives, and needs, to suggest programs of action, and to recommend priorities. To obtain additional input questionnaires covering the same topics were distributed to those attending the meetings and mailed to all other public library administrators, all college and TEC librarians, and representative library trustees. (See Exhibit 30.)

The results of these activities were then presented to the State Library Board, the LSCA Advisory Council, and the South Carolina Library Association Executive Board in another series of meetings. Conferences were also held with the Chief Library Consultant, State Department of Education, and the chairman of the Commission on Higher Education's Library Committee to review areas of cooperation with school and college libraries. The result is the following statement of goals and objectives.

Each individual was also requested to indicate priority concerns for public libraries or institutional libraries, for interlibrary cooperation, and for the total State program. The results of this survey combined with the recommendations from the State Library Board and the Advisory Council were the basis for determination of priorities.

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Post Office Box 11469
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

MEMORANDUM

TO: South Carolina Librarians, Library Trustees, and Library Users

FROM: Estellene P. Walker, Librarian

SUBJECT: South Carolina Program of Library Development

The basic goal of all South Carolina library programs is to provide comprehensive library resources and services to the people of South Carolina, giving every individual legal and reasonably convenient access to the informational resources of the State, in order to support the educational, economic, and cultural development of the State. To achieve this goal, it is necessary that we devise a long-range plan of library development which will insure optimum utilization of our financial, material, and human resources.

The South Carolina State Library has undertaken to develop such a plan in compliance with the requirements of the Library Services and Construction Act of 1970. The plan must be based upon a realistic assessment of the State's present and projected library needs leading to a determination of objectives and priorities. Therefore, we ask that you express your opinion on library needs and development as outlined in the attached questionnaire. You need not complete the entire questionnaire if there are sections about which you prefer to express no opinion, but do complete the section most closely related to your interest. Your cooperation and assistance are appreciated.

Please complete and return the questionnaire to the South Carolina State Library within one week.

400--2/29/72

Exhibit 30

II. Public Libraries

A. What do you consider to be the most urgent needs of South Carolina public libraries (in terms of quantity, quality, or access) in the areas of:

1. Financial support

2. Materials

3. Personnel and training

4. Physical facilities

5. Services

6. Equipment

7. Other

B. In order of priority, list the areas of development which should receive primary attention within the next five years:

1.

2.

3.

4.

C. Now that all 46 counties have legally established county library service, do you favor the development of still larger units of service--i. e., regional library systems? Why or why not?

D. Comments and suggestions

III. Institutional Libraries

A. What do you consider to be the most urgent needs of South Carolina institutional libraries (in terms of quantity, quality, or access) in the areas of:

1. Financial support

2. Materials

3. Personnel and training

4. Physical facilities

5. Services

6. Equipment

7. Other

B. In order of priority, list the areas of development which should receive primary attention within the next five years:

1.

2.

3.

C. Comments and suggestions

IV. Special Services

A. What new or expanded services are needed to meet the needs of:

1. Business and industry

2. The blind

3. The physically handicapped

4. The disadvantaged

5. Migrants

6. Functional illiterates

7. The aged

8. Children

9. Other

V. Interlibrary Cooperation

A. In which areas do you consider it most important that interlibrary co-operation be developed within the next five years? Rank by order of priority:

___ Among public libraries
___ Between public and school libraries
___ Between public and college libraries
___ Between the State Library and college libraries
___ Between college and special libraries

B. (1) Which of the following specific programs of cooperation do you favor for South Carolina?
(2) Rank them by order of priority for the next five years:

	Favor (Yes or No)	Rank
a. Area reference centers	______	______
b. Reciprocal lending agreements	______	______
c. Interlibrary communication	______	______
TWX ____		
WATS ____ (Wide Area Telephone Service)		
Other ____		
d. Union list of serials	______	______
e. Cooperative acquisitions	______	______
f. Film cooperative	______	______
g. Central documents depository	______	______
h. Access to ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center)	______	______
i. Shared specialized personnel	______	______
j. Cooperative indexing of publications (newspapers, state documents, etc.)	______	______
k. Central nonprint media center	______	______
l. Statewide program of public relations	______	______
m. State interlibrary loan code	______	______
n. Statewide borrower's card	______	______
o.	______	______
p.	______	______
q.	______	______
r.	______	______

VI. Comments and suggestions

Every group and almost all individuals recognized that adequate financial support at all levels is an essential prerequsite for quality library service. Concern was expressed about the need for greater State support of public, school, college, and institutional libraries; the inequities of local support and the necessity for minimum support requirements; and the need for equalization of library services where local and institutional library resources are inadequate to meet minimum needs. Linked with this concern was an awareness that better use must be made of existing funds and resources more fully utilized by sharing and cooperation.

For the State Library, librarians and library trustees expressed three major concerns. Almost unanimously the first priority was the strengthening and expansion of existing reference and interlibrary loan services -- including enlarged book, periodical, document, and microfilm holdings at the State Library and better access to other collections. The second mandate was provision of certain centralized services at State level; specifically, access to film and other audio-visual media and a last copy depository. Third in rank was the request that existing consultant services be enlarged to include specialists in such areas as children's service, adult services, and service to business and industry. To these three the LSCA Advisory Council added two other priorities: improvement of service to State government and coordination of state-wide library planning. In compliance with the national administration's policies the State Library adds the necessity of responding to current national and State concerns.

For the public library sector, the primary concerns were personnel and materials, including equipment. There was near unanimity of opinion that adequate service depends upon provision of staff adequate in numbers and training to meet future needs. Continued recruiting efforts, and improved salary schedules were deemed essential, but greatest emphasis was placed upon the need for better and more varied training opportunities at all levels. Second priority was given to the upgrading of library collections -- in number, quality, and diversity. Public librarians gave the State Library a direct mandate to continue the Book Collection Improvement Project and the BCIP-Periodicals Project but also requested aid in building non-print media collections and in obtaining reading and copying equipment needed to make materials fully accessible.

Almost equal concern was expressed about maintaining service in rural and isolated areas and about reaching persons with educational and economic handicaps. These combine to make outreach service of all kinds the third priority. Some difference of opinion was registered about the ideal organizational unit for public library service but a three-fourths majority favored developing larger units of service -- the fourth priority.

Of those expressing opposition to regional systems approximately one-third voiced reservations about present methods of funding and indicated potential support if State funding in the form of maintenance or equalization grants were available. Others indicated that the developing Area Reference Resource Centers might provide most benefits associated with regions while maintaining local identity and control. No reason for opposition was expressed by the remainder.

The State Library endorsed the minority opinion of urban librarians and trustees to make strengthening of metropolitan libraries the fifth priority. Physical facilities for public library service constitute the sixth priority.

Librarians of institutional libraries gave top priority to development and implementation of State standards for institutional library services as a means of achieving the second priority: the recognition by institutional administration of the importance of library service to education and rehabilitation and institutional financial support for library service. Next in importance they ranked improved consultant services from the State Library (3); better qualified personnel (4), improved library collections (5), and new programs of bibliotherapy (6). To these the State Library has added provision of reference services to professional personnel (7).

In the area of library service for the visually and physically handicapped the consensus was that the first priority should be an expanded program of publicity, promotion, and education in order to reach more users. Secondly, the existing services and resources of the North Carolina-South Carolina Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped should be strengthened. Third, better means of serving the handicapped at the local level should be developed. And, finally, library services for the handicapped should be closely coordinated with programs of other agencies and organizations serving the handicapped.

As a part of the questionnaire distributed prior to development of the State Plan, respondents were asked to vote for or against fourteen potential forms of interlibrary cooperation, to rank them in importance, and to suggest other desirable means of cooperation.

The results presented some difficulties in that about one-third of the respondents answered only "Yes" or "No" without ranking the items while many others ranked only the five, six, or seven items considered most important. It was also noticeable that certain items strongly favored by one group of librarians (e.g. public or college) might receive very little.

support from others. Still, it was possible to determine seven items which were favored most strongly. By order of rank these were:

1. Interlibrary communication
2. Area reference centers
3. Film cooperative (previously mandated by public librarians)
4. Shared specialized personnel
5. Statewide public relations program
6. Reciprocal lending agreements
7. Central documents depository (also strongly urged by the Governor's Management Review Commission and the Library Committee of the Commission on Higher Education)

Beyond this it was apparent that four items received substantial support as indicated by a large majority of "Yes" votes combined with lower rankings. These were:

8. Central non-print media center (previously mandated by public librarians)
9. Access to ERIC
10. Statewide interlibrary loan code
11. Cooperative indexing of publications

Although each received some high rankings, three items failed to receive widespread support as indicated by a number of "No" votes combined with very low rankings. These were:

12. Union list of serials.
13. Cooperative acquisitions
14. Statewide borrower's card

Comments seemed to indicate a union list of serials and statewide borrower's card might occur eventually but the State would not reach a level of development to make them feasible within five years.

In addition to the forms of cooperation ranked, great concern was expressed about the need for closer cooperation among all types of libraries at the local level and about better bibliographic access to total State resources.

Using the preceding findings as guidelines the State Library and Advisory Council determined the following priorities in the area of interlibrary cooperation: (1) interlibrary communication, (2) Area Reference Resource Centers, including specialized personnel, (3) promotion and public relations program, (4) bibliographic access, (5) federal documents depository, (6) access to ERIC, (7) statewide interlibrary loan code, and (8) local programs of interlibrary cooperation.

For convenience, a recapitulation of priorities follows with a full statement of goals and objectives in the next section.

Prerequisite: Adequate financial support

State Library:

1. Strengthening reference and interlibrary loan service
2. Providing centralized services: A-V media center, last copy depository
3. Providing consultant services, including specialists
4. Providing service to State Government
5. Coordinating statewide library planning
6. Responding to State and national concerns
7. Planning for statewide library development

Public Libraries:

1. Providing adequate personnel, with training opportunities
2. Providing adequate materials and equipment
3. Developing outreach programs
4. Developing larger units of service
5. Strengthening metropolitan libraries
6. Providing adequate physical facilities

Institutional Libraries:

1. Developing State standards for service
2. Providing adequate State support and recognition
3. Improving consultant services
4. Providing better qualified personnel
5. Improving library collections
6. Developing programs of bibliotherapy
7. Providing reference service for professional personnel from the State Library

The Visually and Physically Handicapped:

1. Reaching more users by publicity, promotion, and education
2. Strengthening the N. C. -S. C. Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
3. Providing service at the local level
4. Coordinating library services with programs of other agencies and organizations serving the handicapped

Interlibrary Cooperation:

1. Developing interlibrary communication
2. Developing Area Reference Resource Centers
3. Expanding promotion and public relations programs
4. Improving bibliographic access to State resources
5. Establishing a central federal documents depository
6. Providing access to ERIC
7. Developing a statewide interlibrary loan code
8. Improving local programs of interlibrary cooperation

South Carolina's Library Goals and Objectives

Basic Goal: To provide comprehensive library services and resources to the people of South Carolina, giving every individual legal and resonably convenient access to the informatiional resources of the State, in order to support the educational, economic, and cultural development of the State.

I. To strengthen the State Library agency for the purpose of providing statewide library leadership and services.

  A. To develop equitable and sufficient financial support of library service from local, State, and federal levels.

    1. To develop state standards for financial support of libraries

    2. To provide State financial aid to equalize resources and services across the state and to reimburse strong libraries which serve as resource centers for areas beyond their service boundaries

  B. To provide a comprehensive collection of information and materials and in-depth reference services supplementing the resources of public and institutional libraries.

    1. To expand existing book and periodical collections to meet increasing reference and interlibrary loan needs.

      a. To undertake an in-depth study of existing interlibrary loan collections and services to determine present and future needs

    2. To maintain a complete collection of State documents plus a strong collection of local documents

      a. To secure passage of a Documents Depository Law providing for the collection, listing, and distribution of State publications to designated depository libraries around the state.

C. To centralize at State level programs and functions which cannot be handled economically or effectively by individual libraries

    1. To provide access to collections of audio-visual materials and of other new forms of communication media.

        a. To develop contractual arrangements with State agencies capable of providing service and to obtain necessary funding

        b. To provide training and guidance in the use of new media and equipment

    2. To establish a last copy depository for little used rare, or out-of-print materials, including fiction.

D. To provide consultant services for public, institutional, and other libraries of South Carolina.

    1. To provide guidance, by means of specialized personnel and state-wide programs, in special aspects of library service, including but not limited to:

        a. Children and young adult services
        b. Adult services
        c. Service to business and industry

E. To provide special information and research services to State Government and State Government agencies.

    1. To coordinate specialized working collections within State agencies with total State resources

F. To coordinate library planning for total library service

    1. To establish a position including the duties of research, planning, and evaluation on the State Library staff

    2. To provide for continuous planning for and periodic revision of the Program for Library Development

3. To develop programs of long-range planning for individual libraries and groups of libraries by means of workshops, consultation, and information programs.

G. To encourage and assist individual libraries to respond to current and changing national and State concerns, including but not limited to:

  a. Early childhood education
  b. Drug abuse education
  c. "Right to Read"
  d. Environmental education
  e. Career education

II. To expand and improve public library services throughout the state, providing access for every resident, so as to further the educational, economic, and cultural enrichment of all citizens.

A. To provide adequate trained personnel for the varied and changing demands of librarianship

1. To develop effective recruiting programs to encourage competent people to undertake library work at all levels and to coordinate recruiting activities throughout the state.

2. To continuously review, revise, and upgrade personnel standards, position classification plans, and salary schedules

3. To provide training opportunities including but not limited to:

  a. Refresher courses and travel study grants for professional librarians

  b. In-service training for non-professional personnel

  c. Workshops and/or travel grants for public library trustees

B. To provide collections of print and non-print media with supportive equipment adequate to meet the informational needs of the library public

1. To strengthen basic book collections

2. To assure that each library unit has current basic bibliographic tools appropriate for the level of service.

3. To strengthen print and microfilm periodical collections

    a. To provide reading equipment necessary for utilization of microform materials

4. To provide duplicating equipment for supplying copies of material that cannot be loaned

5. To assist libraries in building essential non-print media collections

C. To extend library service to groups and individuals unable to utilize conventional means of service for reasons of economic, educational, social, cultural, or geographical handicaps

1. To provide adequate access to library service in rural and other isolated areas by strengthening and expanding library extension programs

2. To plan, develop, maintain or expand programs of service for the disadvantaged with emphasis upon innovative outreach activities

    a. To provide competent personnel having the special training and personal qualifications needed for outreach work by recruitment, salary supplements, and training programs

    b. To develop collections of material suitable in format, subject, interest, and reading level for use with the disadvantaged

    c. To promote mutual cooperation between libraries and other State and local agencies serving the disadvantaged

3. To explore and test new mathods of reaching the aged and home-bound

D. To establish larger units of service (i.e. regions) with adequate population and financial bases to provide quality library service.

  1. To develop a pattern for regional organization based upon existing political, geographic, and trade associations.

  2. To prepare for regional development in selected areas by means of a program of information, promotion, and planning in cooperation with county officials, librarians, trustees, and citizens.

  3. To assist new or weak county library systems to develop minimum levels of service and financial support prerequisite for regional organization.

  4. To conduct regional demonstration programs in selected areas.

E. To strengthen metropolitan libraries which serve as regional resource centers

  1. To build strong reference collections and improve reference services.

  2. To promote cooperative service programs and lending agreements among systems within the metropolitan area.

F. To encourage provision of public library facilities adequate in space, design, and access to meet the needs of the community

  1. To provide planning and consultant service for construction and renovation programs

  2. To assure accessibility to the public generally and the physically handicapped specifically by enforcing standards of location and design

  3. To provide incentive grants for construction or renovation on a matching basis

III. To promote the establishment and development of institutional library service capable of supporting treatment, education, and rehabilitation programs in State health and correctional institutions

- A. To establish and administer effective State standards governing personnel, materials, equipment, space, and physical facilities for institutional library service
- B. To stimulate recognition of library service as an integral part of education and rehabilitation by State Institution administrators and personnel and institutional financial support for library service
- C. To provide technical professional advice and assistance on a continuing, consistant basis
  - 1. To initiate studies, plans, and recommendations leading to improved library service
- D. To recruit and train qualified library personnel
  - 1. To provide continuous in-service training opportunities with emphasis upon the special skills and techniques required for work with patients and residents of institutions
- E. To develop library collections adequate to meet the needs of patients and residents
  - 1. To provide incentive grants for improvement of collections to institutions meeting minimum requirements
  - 2. To provide service programs, planned to meet specific needs, to institutions too small to maintain a full program of library service
- F. To provide reference services and supplementary resources for professional personnel in health and rehabilitation institutions
- G. To test and develop programs of bibliotherapy and service for emotionally and educationally handicapped individuals

IV. To provide special programs of library service for visually and physically handicapped residents

- A. To encourage greater use of services for the handicapped by a continuing program of publicity, promotion, and education
- B. To provide a full range of reading materials -- braille, talking books, discs, large print, tape, cassettes, and cartridges -- from the North Carolina-South Carolina Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

C. To make library services accessible to handicapped individuals at the local level wherever possible

  1. To develop browsing collections of talking books, tapes, and cassettes, in major metropolitan libraries

  2. To provide collections of large-print books in public library headquarters and major branches

  3. To encourage participation by handicapped readers in established library programs, e.g., adult education activities and children's programs

D. To coordinate library services for the handicapped with programs of the S.C. Commission for the Blind, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the State Department of Education and other agencies and organizations serving the handicapped

V. To facilitate optimum utilization of South Carolina's total library resources by means of cooperation and reciprocal activities among libraries of all types and at all levels

A. To develop a rapid communication system among libraries to facilitate location of media information and resources

  1. To link the major academic and public libraries with the State Library by means of TWX (teletypewriterexchange).

  2. To develop an In-WATS telephone system connecting local libraries with area resource libraries and/or the State Library

B. To establish and maintain a system of Area Reference Resource Centers which will provide an improved level of reference service for all residents

  1. To develop and promote special reference services for business, industry, and government

  2. To provide guidance and coordination of specialized aspects of library service from experienced professional librarians shared by libraries in the ARRC service area

C. To interpret library service to the government and the public and to promote a climate of public opinion favorable to library development

   1. To provide accurate and current information on library development within the state to all public, college, university, and special libraries in the state.

D. To provide bibliographic access to major library collections in the state by exchange of microfilm catalogs between the State Library and the State universities and the provision of the State Library microfilm catalog to the Area Reference Resource Centers

E. To develop a centralized federal documents depository, jointly operated by the State Library and the University of South Carolina, and accessible to all libraries within the state

F. To make the results of current research available for application to local and State problems by computerized access to the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC).

G. To develop a statewide interlibrary loan code

H. To encourage cooperative programs of service among all types of libraries within the local community and at the State level

   1. To explore means and conduct demonstrations of cooperation between school, public, and Technical Education Center libraries

   2. To encourage further development of existing cooperative programs for and with academic libraries

   3. To develop access to the resources of the special and privately supported libraries of the state

      a. To cooperate with the SCLA Special Libraries Section in identifying special libraries and their resources and in collecting and publishing statistics

      b. To develop mutual lending agreements

PART IV. RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR THE TASK

Although a few of the objectives outlined in this plan may be achieved by mutual cooperation and fuller utilization of existing resources, a substantial and continuing growth in resources will be necessary if the total plan is to be realized. A projection of needs follows:

Public Libraries

MONEY: ALA's Costs of Public Library Service, 1971, indicates that $8.23 per capita would be necessary to provide top quality library service in systems serving populations of 200,000. In 1970-71, South Carolina's total public library income for services from all sources[1] was $1.98 per capita (based on 1960 census). Recognizing the differences between the State and national economy and having reviewed existing levels of financial support, past growth rates, and present and potential tax sources, it was concluded that a more realistic five-year goal for public library support will be $4.00 per capita based upon the 1970 census. The following data indicate the increase needed:

Population	1970-71 Income	$4.00 Per Capita	Difference
2,590,516	$4,728,787	$10,362,064	$5,633,277

Based upon the 65-25-10 formula predicated for local-State-federal support, this projects the following increase in support by source:

Source	1970-71	1976-77	Difference
Local	$3,598,089	$6,735,342	$3,137,253
State	696,710	2,590,516	1,893,806
Federal	433,988	1,036,206	602,218
Total	$4,728,787	$10,362,064	$5,633,277

MATERIALS: Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems specify that systems should have two to four books per capita depending upon population served with at least 100,000 adult non-fiction titles within systems. Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries call for at least two books per capita.

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[1] Includes State Library services and service to the handicapped.

With only 1.15 books per capita in the State's total public library resources in 1971, a five-year goal of two books per capita is projected.

Total Bookstock in S. C. Public Libraries, 1971	Goal: Two Volumes Per Capita	Difference
2,736,477	5,181,032	2,444,555

This will require annual acquisitions of some 500,000 volumes per year exclusive of replacements. At an average cost of $11.66 per volume (Bowker Annual '71), this envisions an expenditure of some $5,000,000 per year.

Based upon the ALA standard of one periodical title for each 250 people, 10,000 periodicals would be required for South Carolina's needs. In 1971, the public libraries and the State Library together subscribed to 6,981 periodicals excluding duplicates within systems. The five-year goal will be to increase subscriptions to 8,500 at an estimated annual cost of $20,000 above present expenditures. Additional funds will be required to maintain microfilm collections.

PERSONNEL: ALA's Statistical Standards recommend that there should be one professional and two clericals for every 6,000 population served. Numerically, the 464 public library staff members (in full-time equivalents and exclusive of maintenance personnel) are adequate to meet the needs of present library users. The challenge for South Carolina is to enlarge the total staff rapidly enough to serve the additional population which must be reached and to upgrade staff levels generally. With only eighty-five professionals and twenty-seven certified pre-professionals presently employed, an interim goal will be to add another twenty-five professionals and fifty pre-professionals within five years. These should be matched by an equal number of clerical people. Eventual cost is estimated at an additional $975,000 annually.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES: A study made by the State Library's Title II Consultant in 1971 showed the following libraries to be in most urgent need of new buildings or additions:

LIBRARY	ESTIMATED SQUARE FEET
Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library addition to Greenwood Headquarters	4,931
ABBE Regional Headquarters and Aiken County Library	21,000

Darlington County Library	11,168
Dorchester County Library (St. George Div. 4,298)	5,820
Fairfield County Library	4,845
Florence County Library	21,999
Georgetown County Library Andrews Branch (Andrews Div. 5,482)	3,837
Hampton County Library (Hampton Div. 4,167)	4,772
Laurens County Library Clinton Branch	5,556
Lexington County Library Lexington Branch (Lexington Div. 7,884)	12,916
Marion County Library	8,449
Newberry-Saluda Library Saluda Hdq.	5,571
Oconee County Library (Walhalla Div. 3,431) (Walhalla North Div. 3,433) (Walhalla South Div. 2,691)	11,048
Union County Library	9,909
Williamsburg County Library	7,885
York County Library Hdq.	23,465
TOTAL	163,171 @ $20 per sq. ft. $3,263,420

No schedule for construction can be projected, depending as it does upon obtaining local building funds. Any federal funds allocated to South Carolina under LSCA Title II will be used as incentive grants awarded on the basis of priorities outlined later in the plan.

ORGANIZATION: To permit fuller utilization of resources, including shared professional personnel and materials, Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries call for the development of library systems serving at least 100,000 people. Experience has demonstrated that 150,000 population provides a stronger base provided the service area does not substantially exceed 2,500 square miles.

At the present time four county systems serve populations exceeding 150,000, while one region approaches that figure. With a total population of 2,590,516 and a land area of 30,280 square miles, it appears that public library service might ultimately be provided by fifteen to twenty large county and regional systems. However, additional study and preparation is required before such a decision can be made. As an interim goal the State Library will undertake to develop a plan for regional systems and to establish one new region within the next five years.

Institutional Libraries

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS: According to the library services standards of the American Correctional Association, "A collection within an institution should never be less than 6,000 well selected volumes with at least 10 books per inmate."[1] A note adds that exceptions may be made for very small institutions where small collections may be rotated frequently from a larger collection. In 1971, the Central Correctional Institution (1,653 residents) had a central library collection of 8,176 volumes with another 9,043 volumes located in the six adult correctional divisions (1,021 residents). An additional 9,521 volumes, costing some $12,000, is needed to bring these collections up to the standard of ten books per inmate. This standard will be met within five years.

For institutions having populations from 2,000-3,500 inmates, standards call for one professional librarian, one correctional officer, and one library technician or clerk. At the present time the Department of Corrections employs one professional librarian who is assisted by sixteen inmates functioning as clerks or aides. The objectives will be to add one full-time paid assistant (pre-professional) at an approximate cost of $6000 annually and to obtain adequate library quarters.

For the juvenile correctional institutions the library standards included in the State Department of Education's Standards for Accredited High Schools of South Carolina are applicable. These call for six books per student with a minimum of 1000 volumes and an annual appropriation for library materials of $2.00 per student with a minimum of $400. Each of the four juvenile correctional institutions meets the numerical standard for library collections. An annual grant of $500 from the State Library for the purchase of books enables each institution to meet the minimum expenditure requirement. But only one institution actually expends sufficient funds from the institutional budget to meet the standard.

Institution	Residents (1971)	Institutional Funds Expended for Books	Minimum Standard	Difference
School for Girls	57	$118	$400	$282
Riverside School for Girls	57	531	400	0
Richards School for Boys	250	407	500	93
School for Boys	219	0	438	438

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[1] American Correctional Association. Manual of Correctional Standards. Association of Hospital and Institutional Libraries, p. 506.

Further efforts will be directed to obtaining adequate institutional support for library services beyond the provision of salaries and to upgrading the quality of the collections.

Standards also require schools having fewer than 400 students to have a teacher-librarian who devotes not less than four class periods daily to library services. Each of the juvenile institutions presently has a full-time certified librarian.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED: *Standards for Residential Facilities for the Mentally Retarded* do not include statistical standards for library service. For the purposes of this exercise and until more appropriate statistical measures are developed for retardation centers, *Accreditation Standards for South Carolina Elementary Schools* will be used as guidelines. These call for a minimum of ten volumes per student, an annual expenditure of $2.00 per pupil for library materials, and a full-time librarian for 375 or more pupils.

The most urgent need for the Coastal Center is employing a trained librarian. At the present time a teacher gives a few hours per week to library service. With 456 residents and a book stock of 2,400 volumes, the Coastal Center, which is a new institution, is 2,160 volumes below standard. The institution exceeds expenditure requirements. Additional space for the library is needed.

While Whitten Village had 2,730 residents in 1971, only 1,529 were classified as educable. Basing library needs on this population, the library's 6,723 volumes is 8,567 below the 15,290 called for by standards. An interim goal of 13,000 has been projected for the five-year period. The institution meets personnel standards, employing a full-time professional librarian and non-professional assistant. Expenditures exceed minimum requirements.

Midlands Center is a new institution which established a library in the fall of 1971. A pre-professional librarian has been employed. Several thousand volumes inherited from another institution are being screened for usefulness. With 457 residents, the Center spent only $304 of institutional funds for books in 1971.

MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS: Library service in mental health institutions is measured by *Standards for Library Services in Health Care Institutions*. Since these qualitative standards include no statistical guidelines, institutional librarians have adopted interim goals of three volumes per resident and one staff member for each 800 persons served. Crafts-Farrow has the necessary three staff members but needs additional training opportunities. With only 3,185 volumes it must more than double its collection to 7653.

For the Horger Library at State Hospital, staff is the priority need. With one professional and one assistant currently employed, a second professional and a clerical assistant are needed. The book collection is adequate if maintained at present levels, but additional space is urgently needed.

The library of the William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute serves professional personnel rather than patients. Services and resources are considered adequate for present needs.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND: The two libraries operated by the School must be measured by different standards, the Library for the Blind by ALA's Standards for Library Services for the Blind and Visually Handicapped and the Library for the Deaf by the Office of Education's Standards for Library-Media Centers in Schools for the Deaf.

Standards for school libraries serving the blind call for a minimum collection of 6,000 titles with a professional librarian plus an assistant librarian for each 100 students after the first 100 and one clerk-typist-braillist for each 100 students or major fraction thereof. With an enrollment of 175 blind students, the Library for the Blind should have one professional librarian, one pre-professional assistant, and two clerk-typist-braillists. Actually, it presently has the half-time services of the professional librarian it shares with the School for the Deaf. The first priority for this library will be the full-time service of a professional librarian; second priority will be a clerk-typist.

Standards for library-media centers serving the deaf specify one professional librarian for each 300 students or major fraction thereof plus one clerk for each 600 students or major fraction thereof. The standards call for a minimum book collection of 10,000 to 15,000 titles for schools having more than 250 students or 6,000 to 10,000 titles in schools having under 250 students. With an enrollment of 375 deaf (and 20 aphasic students), the School for the Deaf has a half-time professional librarian instead of the full-time professional and one clerk needed.

Separate bookstock counts are not available for the two libraries. With a total book collection of some 8,700 volumes, it is estimated that the Library for the Deaf has more than 5,000 volumes and the School for the Blind has approximately 2,500. In any case, both libraries are far below minimum standards. Efforts will be made to resolve the problems stemming from organization and administration of the libraries and to strengthen both collections substantially.

Adequate and accessible quarters are needed for both the Library for the Blind and the Library for the Deaf.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS: The State Park Health Center's library is also measured by Standards for Library Services in Health Care Institutions. With a collection of 9,023 volumes and a full-time librarian to serve 816 patients, a clerical assistant is the primary need. The book collection requires weeding and general upgrading of quality.

The DeLa Howe School, measured by Standards for Accredited High Schools of South Carolina, has a book collection of 2,700 volumes compared to the required 1,000 volume minimum and an annual expenditure of $500 for library materials compared to the required $400 minimum. The school employs one librarian.

Four other State institutions, having fewer than fifty residents each, are too small to support library service independently. They are presently served by means of contractual service from a public library or paperback deposits from the State Library. Efforts will be made to measure the effectiveness of this service and to develop new means of service where needed.

Part V. Implementation of the Program

The Program for Library Development will be implemented by means of a series of integrated programs and activities designed to move progressively nearer to realization of library goals each year. Proposed programs are outlined below in conjunction with the goals which they support. Projected costs are based upon a realistic assessment of potential financial resources and probable rate of progress rather than upon national standards of service and cost. When indicating time elements the following key is used:

Year 1	1972-1973
Year 2	1973-1974
Year 3	1974-1975
Year 4	1975-1976
Year 5	1976-1977

In selecting and developing projects, the State Library has adopted the following criteria to be used as guidelines at both the State and local levels:

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF PROJECTS
(Annual Programs)

1. Legality. Is the project authorized by Federal and State laws and local governing authorities -- e.g., county, municipal and/or appropriate Boards?

2. Goal-related. Are the project objectives in accord with goals and objectives set forth in the long-range program? To what extent is statewide consensus evident on importance of the project?

3. Feasibility. Does the project have a reasonable chance to succeed? Is there evidence of local commitment to continue the project? Are local and state funds in the offing?

4. Population Served. How many people will have an opportunity to benefit from the project? How many of these are low-income families? From ethnic groups?

5. Replicability. How significant is the project in terms of applicability in other locations in the state? The nation?

6. Local Management Capacity. What is the competency of personnel and adequacy of facilities to administer the project?

7. Interagency Cooperation. Does the project reflect a concerted approach? Community oriented? Not duplication of effort, etc.?

8. Evaluation. What provisions are made for evaluation? Procedure? Reporting?

9. Capacity to Monitor. Does the State Agency have the ability and time to monitor the project?

10. Political Implications. Is the project free of political bias? Lend to geographical balance of outside benefits of localities?

--Prepared by S. Janice Kee
Regional Program Officer, Region VI

Goal:

I. To strengthen the State Library agency for the purpose of providing statewide library leadership and services.

Implementation:

Year 1: The present General Administration project will be continued with the aim of insuring efficient administration of the entire program. Major. activities include planning, accounting, records, administration of the grant-in-aid program; administration of special grant programs designed to implement specific goals; studies and surveys as necessary to provide direction and/or evaluation of both the statewide and specific local programs; the establishment and maintenance of a program budget, the preparation and publication of the Basic State Plan, the Annual Program, and the long range State Plan for Library Development.

Program costs include salaries and wages, equipment, contractual services, and other operating expenses of the State Library. In addition to on-going costs, the State Library will request the addition of a Deputy Librarian to share general administrative responsibilities and planning functions (see Goal I F 1), a Construction Officer to supervise Title II programs (see Goal II F), and a specialist in children's services to work with public and institutional libraries (Goal I D), an assistant librarian for Service to the Disadvantaged (see Goal II C), an administrative assistant, and supportive clerical personnel.

Year 2: The General Administration project will be continued with any necessary revision. The State Library will request the addition of a Coordinator of Adult Services to work with public and institutional libraries (see Goal I D), a legislative research assistant to assist in service to State Government (Goal I E), personnel for the federal documents depository (Goal V E), an audio-visual specialist (see Goal I C 1), a pre-professional reference assistant to support general reference services (Goal B), and necessary clerical personnel.

Year 3: The General Administration project will be continued with any necessary revisions. The State Library will request the addition of another professional assistant and clerk-typist in technical services to support expanding acquisitions programs (see Goal I B 1).

Year 4: The General Administration project will be continued with any necessary revisions. The State Library will request the addition of another assistant reference librarian to support expanding service programs (see Goal B), and an assistant bookkeeper and clerk-typist to keep pace with increased records and administrative correspondence.

Year 5: The General Administration project will be continued with any necessary revisions. The State Library will renew requests for any positions outlined above which have not previously been approved.

Goal:

IA. To develop equitable and sufficient financial support of library service from local, State, and federal levels.

1. To develop state standards for financial support of libraries.
2. To provide State financial aid to equalize resources and services across the state and to reimburse strong libraries which serve as resource centers for areas beyond their service boundaries.

Implementation:

Year 1: The State Library will undertake a year long program of study and planning for the purpose of developing a proposed plan for financing library services including formulas for local-State support and equalization grants, criteria for State Aid, and requirements for local support. Proposals will be developed in cooperation with, among others, the State Planning and Grants Division, the South Carolina Library Association, the LSCA Advisory Council, the State Library Board, local public library boards, and interested public, institutional, and academic librarians.

Year 2: Any necessary legislation will be drafted with the aid of the legislative Council and the Assistant Attorney General. The proposal will be publicized among interested groups and citizens and aid enlisted to win legislative approval. Field Services staff and special consultants will meet with library boards and institutional administrators as part of an educational and promotional campaign to obtain local and institutional funding.

Goal:

IB. To provide a comprehensive collection of information and materials and in-depth reference services supplementing the resources of public and institutional libraries.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: On-going Reference and Interlibrary loan programs will be continued--answering reference and interlibrary loan requests received from libraries throughout the state; selecting materials to be added to the general reference collection; advising local libraries on the maintenance of a useful reference collection; planning and providing workshops on reference service for library employees. As outlined in I above, service will be strengthened by the addition of the following staff if approved by State Personnel: Year 2--preprofessional reference assistant; Year 4--assistant reference librarian (professional). Aside from staff, the major cost increase will be for postage for interlibrary loans.

Goal:

IB1. To expand existing book and periodical collections to meet increasing reference and interlibrary loan needs.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The on-going Technical Services Project will be continued. Through this project, the Technical Services staff directs the selection, acquisition, and processing of all materials and books used in the library program at the State level. They are responsible for the maintenance of the collection and the catalog at State level.

In addition, Technical Services supervises and reviews the purchases of materials and books made at the local level in connection with project development (see Goals II B and III E); and the professional staff serve as consultants to local libraries on cataloging and acquisition problems (Goal I D).

Year 1: The Reference and Interlibrary Loan staffs will undertake an in-depth study of the interlibrary loan collection and service, analyzing requests and surveying local libraries, in order to determine areas of weakness and needed strength in the interlibrary loan collection. The State Library's acquisitions policies will be reviewed in the light of survey findings, other area resources, and the developing services of the Area Reference Resource Centers. A long-range plan designed to remedy major deficiencies in the collection will be developed.

Year 2 through 5: The acquisitions plan developed in Year 1 will be implemented in stages as funds become available. By way of illustration, though subject to confirmation, Year 2 might emphasize acquisition of technical materials (feasibility studies, research reports, etc.) to back-up the Area Reference Resource Center's growing service to business and industry (see Goal V B1); or, Year 3 might emphasize acquisition of foreign language materials needed by South Carolina's colonies of immigrants learning to read English.

Goal:

IB2. To maintain a complete collection of State documents plus a strong collection of local documents.

Implementation:

Year 1: The State Library, working with the Legislative Council, will draft and work for the passage of a Documents Depository Law designating the State Library as central depository for all state documents, providing for the collection, listing, and distribution of State publications to designated depository libraries around the state, and designating the State Library as exchange agent to distribute and recieve documents from other states.

Year 2: Upon passage and funding of the Documents Depository Law, it will be implemented as written, by the State Library and designated depository libraries.

Year 3: The State Library, working with the Area Reference Resource Centers, will develop plans for the identification, collection, and maintenance of local government documents.

Years 4 and 5: The programs above will be continued and consolidated.

Goal:

I C. To centralize at State level programs and functions which cannot be handled economically or effectively by individual libraries.

Implementation:

1. To provide access to collections of audio-visual materials and of other new forms of communications media.
2. To establish a last copy depository for little used, or out-of-print materials, including fiction.

Implementation:

Year 1: The State Library, working with the University of South Carolina, the State Department of Education, the State Committee for Technical Education, and/or other State agencies, will explore means of developing a cooperative film service to meet the needs of public and other libraries in the state. Preliminary studies will deal with needs, administration, proposed services, housing, distribution, and costs. As soon as reliable cost estimates are determined, the State Library will endeavor to obtain its share of necessary funding.

Simultaneously, as part of the review of acquisitions policies predicated in I B1, the State Library will determine to what extent other non-print media will be added to its own collection.

Year 2: When funding is obtained, contracts governing the film program will be implemented and service initiated. As indicated under General Administration (Goal I) an audio-visual specialist will be employed, when the position is approved, to work with public and institutional libraries in developing media programs.

While continuing the programs above, the State Library will seek legal authorization and funding for a last copy depository. Policies and guidelines for the service will be developed in cooperation with a committee of the South Carolina Library Association and/or representatives of types of libraries.

Year 3: When authorization and funding for the last-copy depository are obtained, housing and staff will be arranged and service initiated.

Year 5: Provided the film service and last-copy depository have been funded and begun successful operations, the State Library will explore other possible centralized services with public and institutional libraries.

Goal:

I D. To provide consultant services for public, institutional, and other libraries of South Carolina.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The State Library will continue on-going Field Services project which is responsible for the administration of State Aid to county and regional libraries, and provides the means of supervision and direction through which LSCA Title I projects are put into effect. The field staff provides direct assistance in establishing and improving public library service. (Similar aid is provided to institutional libraries by the Consultant for Institutional Libraries--see Goal III C.) Activities may take the form of preparation or development of a new regional system, orientation and supervision of inexperienced or untrained librarians, consultation and advisory assistance to professional librarians or library boards in overcoming local problems, assistance in planning and carrying out progressive measures for the improvement of library service in the area served, and planning and general supervision of specific LSCA projects such as Library Service to the Disadvantaged.

Year 2: Provided the authorization sought in Year 1 under General Administration (Goal I) is obtained, a coordinator of Children's Services will be added to the field staff. This individual would guide and assist local librarians in planning and developing special programs for children and will be responsible for statewide planning for children's services, guidance and training for local personnel, and coordination of public library services for children with programs of public school libraries (see Goal VH1).

Year 3: Provided the authorization sought in Year 2 under General Administration is obtained (Goal I), a Coordinator of Adult Services will be added to the field staff. This individual would guide and assist local libraries in planning and developing special programs for adults, including the aged.

Goal:

I E. To provide special information and research services to State Government and State Government agencies.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The on-going Readers' Services project will be continued, providing reference and research services to legislators, officials, and State agencies. Promotion aimed at increasing awareness of services available will be continued by means of direct contacts with agencies, monthly publication of New Resources for State Government and State Agencies, and occasional publicity in other State publications.

Year 2 or thereafter: When State funding is obtained for the position of legislative reference assistant (request under General Administration, Goal I), a legislative research service for State legislators will be established in the State House during the legislative session. This service will be provided by a professional reference librarian, backed up by the full reference services of the State Library.

The staff will develop guidelines for and assist State agency personnel in coordinating specialized working collections within State agencies with total State resources.

Year 3 or thereafter: When additional reference personnel is approved (under General Administration, Goal I) and necessary funds for photocopying and postage are obtained, the State Library's Readers Services staff will initiate a Current Awareness project--scanning new publications to identify significant articles or data and routing citations or copies to key State personnel.

Goal:

I F. To coordinate library planning for total library service.

Implementation:

Year 1: The State Library will request authorization and funding for the position of Deputy Librarian, among whose duties will be planning and evaluation.

In the meantime, present staff will continue work on the State Program for Library Development throughout the year -- revising data as information from the 1970 census and other sources become available, testing criteria, evaluating projects, and revising goals and standards.

The State Library will employ a survey firm to study all library salaries in the state. Information obtained will provide the basis for an equitable salary program which will permit libraries to attract and retain qualified personnel while eliminating inequities and competition among libraries. The study will cover all types of libraries and will be funded under LSCA Title III.

Year 2 ff: While continuing statewide planning activities, the State Library will develop programs to assist local libraries in long-range planning, including (but not limited to): workshops, seminars, consultants, information programs.

Goal:

I G. To encourage and assist individual libraries to respond to current and changing national and State concerns.

Year 1 through 5: Each year the State Library will select one or more areas of current concern and develop timely programs to stimulate public awareness and library service. Programs will be similar to the Drug Abuse Education and Environmental Education projects of 1971-72. Activities may include materials grants, reading lists and bibliographies, publicity and promotion, or educational programs.

Year 1: For 1972-73, the anticipated emphasis will be upon early childhood education with special attention to opportunities for the disadvantaged.

Goal:

II. To expand and improve public library service throughout the state, providing access for every resident, so as to further the educational, economic, and cultural enrichment of all citizens.

A. To provide adequate trained personnel for the varied and changing demands of librarianship.

1. To develop effective recruiting programs to encourage competent people to undertake library work at all levels and to coordinate recruiting activities throughout the state.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The State Library will continue the on-going Library Intern project--a work-training program in which young people are employed by public and institutional libraries in South Carolina during the summer months. The libraries must provide professional supervision, a service program of sufficient breadth to give a broad view of the profession, and pre-professional experience for the interns in each department of the library in accordance with an approved work plan. The Library Intern project will employ fifteen to twenty young people each summer--rising juniors, seniors, or recent college graduates who meet the scholastic requirements for admission to an accredited graduate library school.

The State Library will cooperate with the Recruiting Committee of the South Carolina Library Association in developing a total recruiting program which will coodinate recruiting activities of public and institutional libraries with those of other libraries.

The recruiting program will utilize well-planned publicity developed through the Library Interpretation Project (Goal VC), including periodic releases in local and college newspapers, radio and TV spots, contacts with college personnel, announcements and displays in local libraries, etc.

Goal:

IIA2. To continuously review, revise, and upgrade personnel standards, position classification plans, and salary schedules.

Implementation:

Year 1: When the survey of library salaries has been done (see Goal I F), and the Standards Committee of the SCLA Public Library Section has completed the next revision of the 1969 Salary Schedule from Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries, the State Library will review current salary schedules in comparison to the standards to determine if a new Salary Supplement Project should be developed.

The field staff will assist local librarians in reviewing and revising position classification plans developed as part of the first Salary Supplement project. The current certification program will be continued. As training programs are expanded (see 3 below), greater emphasis will be placed upon certification and utilization of pre-professional staff.

The State Library will fulfil commitments for salary supplements made under the earlier Scholarship Program designed to provide professionally trained librarians for South Carolina public libraries. This program has been phased out due to the ample supply of qualified applicants now available.

Year 2 through 5: If found necessary by the study in Year 1, a Salary Supplement Project will be carried out to encourage local library boards to raise salary schedules to such levels that libraries can recruit and retain qualified personnel. Grants will be given to libraries which meet all requirements for State and Federal aid and which adopt operating budgets with correct proportions between salaries and other expenses. The amount of the grant for supplements will be based upon the difference between current salaries paid to certified personnel from local funds and the minimum salary for the grade recommended by the revised Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries. Grants will decrease annually as libraries give required annual salary increases designed to meet salary standards from local funds within a specified period.

Goal:

IIA3. To provide training opportunities including but not limited to:

a. Refresher courses and travel study grants for professional librarians
b. In-service training for non-professional personnel
c. Workshops and/or travel grants as well as orientation programs for public library trustees

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The Workshop and In-Service Training Project will be continued and enlarged. This project provides training opportunities for professional and non-professional librarians and for library trustees. It is a flexible program, changing from year to year as specific opportunities arise.

Scholarship grants will be given for regular courses in librarianship or for attendance at special workshops, institutes, or professional meetings which will contribute to the individual's professional competence. Travel grants may also be made for observation visits to outstanding library programs. When suitable opportunities arise, library trustees will also be awarded grants to enable them to attend appropriate out-of-state meetings, workshops, or institutes. The Field Service staff will also develop an orientation program, outlining the duties and responsibilities of library trustees and providing background information on the South Carolina library program, for presentation at library board meetings.

The State Library will explore training opportunities available from the Graduate Library School of the University of South Carolina, opening in the fall of 1972, with the expectation of developing new programs with special emphasis on the needs of in-service professional librarians. When other alternatives prove inadequate, the South Carolina State Library itself may organize and sponsor workshops to meet specific needs.

Goal:

IIB. To provide collections of print and non-print media with supportive equipment adequate to meet the informational needs of the library public

1. To strengthen basic book collections

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: Local funds and State Aid will continue to provide basic library materials of all types. As increases in State Aid are obtained, additional funds will be channeled primarily into materials and personnel budgets.

Each year that LSCA appropriations permit, local and State funds will be supplemented by means of the Book Collection Improvement Project. Under this project each library which qualifies for State and Federal aid receives a grant with which to purchase or rebind standard titles for adults, young people, and children. Grants are contingent upon maintenance of local effort, and selections are made from standard book selection tools. The emphasis of the project may change from year to year to meet changing needs.

Goal:

IIB2. To assure that each library unit has current basic bibliographic tools appropriate for the level of service

Implementation:

Year 1: The Reference and Field Services staffs will prepare a checklist of bibliographic tools which libraries of each population grouping are expected to own to aid in book selection and verification of interlibrary loan requests. The Field Services staff will work with individual libraries to ensure that these titles are kept current each year, making them first-purchases for State Aid funds.

Goal:

IIB3. To strengthen print and microfilm periodical collections

a. To provide reading equipment necessary for utilization of microform materials

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The on-going BCIP: Periodicals Project will be continued. By this means libraries which qualify for State and Federal aid are given grants to add periodical subscriptions of reference value to their collections. As soon as funds are available, grants will be enlarged to permit building of stronger microfilm collections.

Year 2 or thereafter: Subject to the availability of funds, a Periodicals Equipment Project will be developed to assist libraries in acquiring, replacing, or supplementing microfilm readers and other equipment essential for full utilization of microform materials.

Goal:

IIB4. To provide duplicating equipment for supplying copies of material that cannot be loaned.

Implementation:

Year 3 or thereafter: Subject to the availability of funds, an Equipment Project will be developed to assist libraries in acquiring, replacing, or supplementing photocopying machines or other duplicating equipment needed for library service.

Goal:

IIB5. To assist libraries in building essential non-print media collections

Implementation

Year 4 or thereafter: Contingent upon the anticipated increase in State Aid, libraries will be encouraged to allocate a percentage of State Aid funds (the proportion dependent upon local support and population served) for the development of non-print media collections including but necessarily limited to: recordings, tapes, cassettes, art prints, and reproductions, film strips, and slides.

Goal:

IIC. To extend library service to groups and individuals unable to utilize conventional means of service for reasons of economic, educational, social, cultural, or geographical handicaps.

1. To provide adequate access to library service in rural and other isolated areas by strengthening and expanding library extension programs.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The Field Services Project will be the instrument for coordinating State and local efforts to extend library service to groups and individuals not now being reached. The Field Staff will work with local librarians in reviewing extension methods; evaluating the effectiveness of branches, bookmobiles, and stations; and, where necessary, devising new out-reach activities. All projects for the up-grading of personnel or the strengthening of collections will include extension units.

Special emphasis will be placed upon strengthening and extending service in Chesterfield, Clarendon, McCormick, and Williamsburg counties where rural service has been initiated by means of contracts with neighboring libraries.

Goal:

IIC2. To plan, develop, maintain or expand programs of service for the disadvantaged with emphasis upon innovative outreach activities

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: Two programs initiated in 1971-72--Rural Disadvantaged and Urban Disadvantaged--will be continued and revised each year to comply with current needs and circumstances. Programs will be developed according to priorities and criteria outlined in Part II (see p. 73ff.).

Under the Rural Disadvantaged Project grants-in-aid will be offered to county and regional libraries serving high percentages of rural low income families. Similar grants-in-aid will be offered under the Urban Disadvantaged Project to those counties with a high percentage of urban low-income families.

In each case projects will be developed at the local level and tailored to fit local conditions. Libraries will submit project proposals which will be approved or disapproved by the State Library on the basis of criteria outlined on pages 106-107. Cooperation and working contacts with organizations and agencies in the community already working with the disadvantaged will be encouraged. Grant funds may be used for personnel, reading materials, audio-visual materials and equipment, supplies, and transportation needed in carrying out the projects.

Year 1: Libraries which begin projects of service to the disadvantaged for the first time will participate in the Audio-Visuals for Disadvantaged Project which was granted to other libraries in 1971-72. The purpose of this project is to provide public libraries with the Audio Visuals needed to enable them to reach disadvantaged persons through media other than books and printed materials.

The project is planned to supplement the basic Programs of Service to the Disadvantaged already initiated. Grants-in-aid, the amounts based upon need, will be given each library to purchase audio visual materials and equipment to enable them to carry out on-going Programs of Service to Disadvantaged more effectively. Experience has demonstrated that many illiterate or marginally literate individuals cannot respond to traditional library materials; and other disadvantaged persons respond more readily to a multi-media approach. With the advice and approval of the Consultant: Services for the Disadvantaged, each library will be permitted to select material and items of equipment best suited to aid in their individual programs. Additional materials to be used with equipment obtained through this project may be borrowed from the special collection developed by the State Library under the Materials for the Disadvantaged project.

Goal:

IIC2a. To provide competent personnel having the special training and personal qualifications needed for outreach work by recruitment, salary supplements, and training programs.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The on-going Staff Assistance Project will be continued. This project assists libraries having insufficient funds to provide the staff necessary in programs for the disadvantaged to secure staff to make these projects possible within their library systems. Provided they meet all requirements for State and Federal aid, such libraries will be offered grants-in-aid to cover the base salary of a beginning professional librarian who will either be assigned to the disadvantaged projects or will free an experienced member of the staff to carry out the local program. The local library will be expected to supply from local funds the library's contribution to State Retirement and Social Security as well as any salary increments.

The State Library will initiate a Staff Training Project designed to better equip personnel for the special needs of service for the disadvantaged. The project will be flexible, changing as new opportunities arise and including but not limited to: (a) scholarship grants for attendance at workshops, institutes, or meetings which will contribute to the skills and competence of staff members; (b) travel grants to make possible observation visits to other libraries having successful or innovative programs of service for the disadvantaged; and (c) funding of special workshops sponsored by the State Library to teach and demonstrate new skills and techniques.

Goal:

IIC2b. To develop collections of material suitable in format, subject, interest and reading level for use with the disadvantaged.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: Grants to local libraries for purchase of special materials will be made under the Urban Disadvantaged and Rural Disadvantaged Projects described above (see IIC2). In addition, the State Library will continue and expand the Materials for the Disadvantaged Project initiated in 1971-72. This project includes an examination collection of print materials useful in serving the disadvantaged to aid librarians in acquiring materials as well as a central loan collection of audio-visual materials needed in the program for the disadvantaged conducted by county and regional libraries. This collection, including filmstrips, recordings, cassettes, slides, etcetera, will be available on a scheduled loan basis. The intent is to prevent expensive duplication of audio-visual materials.

Goal:

IIC2c. To promote mutual cooperation between libraries and other State and local agencies serving the disadvantaged.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The State Library's Director of Services to the Disadvantaged and/or her assistant will function as liaison between the State Library and such agencies as the Office of Economic Opportunity, Department of Welfare, Department of Education, Model Cities, VISTA, etc., for the purpose of planning, sharing information, and developing cooperative activities. She will represent the library on the OEO Interagency Council and other State or local organizations working to aid the disadvantaged. She will disseminate information and recommendations to local librarians and aid in the development of joint programs at the local level.

Goal:

IIC3. To explore and test new methods of reaching the aged and homebound.

Implementation:

Year 2: Working with representatives of the Interagency Council on the Aging, the Ester Seal Society, the Department of Welfare, and other interested agencies and organizations, the State Library will undertake to study the special library needs of the senior adult and homebound and to develop a plan for service.

Year 3 and 4: The State Library will fund a demonstration project of service to the senior adult and homebound to be carried out by one or more libraries (possibly one urban and one rural). The project will attempt to establish means of identifying target populations, to identify special materials and equipment needed, to test delivery systems, to explore ways of using volunteer workers, and to frame guidelines for future service.

Year 4 and 5: The demonstration project will be evaluated and revised. The findings will be disseminated by suitable publicity, workshops, and field trips. The Field Services Staff will work with other libraries in developing local programs.

Goal:

IID. To establish larger units of service (i.e. regions) with adequate population and financial bases to provide quality library service.

1. To develop a pattern for regional organization based upon existing political, geographic, and trade associations.

Implementation:

Year 1: The State Library will work with the State Planning and Grants Division and the SCLA Public Library Section to draft a proposal for the optimum grouping of counties into regional systems. The resulting pattern will provide a basis for long-range planning.

Goal:

IID2. To prepare for regional development in selected areas by means of a program of information, promotion, and planning in cooperation with county officials, librarians, trustees, and citizens.

Implementation:

Year 2: After selecting a target area where a regional system appears to be desirable, the State Librarian, Director of Field Services, and Field Staff will spend a year or more meeting with librarians, library boards, legislators, and officials to explore the feasibility of establishing a regional library.

Year 3: When local representatives decide that a regional library shall be established, the State Library will assist in the planning process--developing proposals for organization, administration, and funding; and preparing contracts for establishment of the region and for a regional library demonstration program. (Continued: IID4.)

Goal:

IID3. To assist new or weak county library systems to develop minimum levels of service and financial support prerequisite for regional organization.

Implementation:

Year 1 and 2: While proceeding with the preparations described above, the State Library will continue the County Library Project. The project is designed to achieve unified county library systems by encouraging the consolidation of all tax supported public libraries in a single county into a single system. The purpose is to develop library systems of sufficient size and strength to provide good service. The Kershaw County Library, the last of forty-six to be unified, will be taking part in a three-year County Library Demonstration program, 1972-75. The program provides a grant-in-aid to employ a professional librarian and the assistance of the Field Services Staff in developing the new library program.

> Year 1: The "Catch-Up" Project will be completed, giving the Kershaw County Library the second of two annual grants for the purchase of materials and equipment to strengthen its resources.

Year 3 through 5: Upon completion of the County Library Project and subject to the availability of funds, the State Library will initiate a County Up-Grade Project designed to aid established county library systems which have not achieved desired levels of service. Each project will be specifically planned to fill the needs of individual libraries; terms and conditions will be specified in a contract between the State Library and the local library. Grants-in-aid will be offered for one or two years on the basis of applications demonstrating need as well as the willingness of librarian and library board to accept the assistance of the Field Staff and/or consultants in a complete review and possible revision of organization, administration, services, and procedures. Priority will be given to libraries which do not have a professional director, have demonstrated local effort to improve services, and have not previously participated in any demonstration project. Projects may be used for such purposes as employing a professional or pre-professional librarian, developing rural library service, or building adequate collections.

Goal:

IID4. To conduct regional demonstration programs in selected areas.

Implementation:

Year 4ff: Assuming all preliminary steps outlined in IID2 have been completed, a five-year Regional Library Demonstration Program will be initiated in the area previously selected. As in previous regional demonstration programs, the project will be governed by terms of a contract among county libraries establishing the regional system and a contract between the regional library board and the State Library. The purpose is to organize a library system with a population and tax basis large enough to insure support for library service approaching national standards and to demonstrate the mutual benefits achieved by the pooling of resources and effort. The State Library will provide advice and assistance in establishing the new system and make grants-in-aid on a descending scale to aid in initial costs. Local support will increase gradually until the member counties assume full financial responsibility at the end of five years.

Goal:

IIE. To strengthen metropolitan libraries which serve as regional resource centers

1. To build strong reference collections and improve reference services.

Implementation:

Years 1 through 5: Metropolitan libraries will participate in all grant programs described above for which they qualify. Specifically, the Metropolitan Libraries: Resource Centers Project will provide grants to improve the reference resources of metropolitan libraries which serve as resource libraries for surrounding areas. The purpose is to improve reference service to the people of the entire state. The amount of the grants will be determined by the stage of development service has attained in each area.

Goal:

IIE2. To promote cooperative service programs and lending agreements among systems within the metropolitan area.

Implementation:

Year 3: The State Library will employ as consultant a librarian experienced in metropolitan library service to survey the programs of major metropolitan areas and to assist in developing a plan for improving total service by means of closer cooperation among library systems.

Year 4 and 5: The State Library will assist libraries to implement the plan developed in Year 3 by means of a pilot project in a selected metropolitan area.

Goal:

IIF. To encourage provision of public library facilities adequate in space, design, and access to meet the needs of the community.

1. To provide planning and consultant service for construction and renovation programs.
2. To assure accessibility to the public generally and the physically handicapped specifically by enforcing standards of location and design.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: Under the LSCA Title II: Administration Project the State Library will provide general information and consultant assistance to libraries planning construction programs and monitor actual projects to determine that they comply with all State and Federal laws and regulations which apply. The Construction Officer requested under the General Administration Project (Goal I) will supervise all construction programs.

In addition the State Library will employ professional architectural and engineering consultants to review building plans and recommend changes and improvements.

Goal:

IIF3. To provide incentive grants for contruction or renovation on a matching basis.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: Contingent upon the funding of LSCA Title II, the Public Library Construction Project will be continued, whereby grants are offered each year to qualifying county and regional libraries to aid in the construction of public library buildings. Grants will be approved on the basis of the following criteria, priorities, and procedures:

(1) Criteria: To participate in funds under Title II, the public library must be legally established and meet requirements for State Aid and for participation in grants-in-aid from Federal funds administered by the library.

Construction projects will be approved only for those libraries which are without library facilities necessary to develop library services. This fact will be substantiated by an on-the-spot survey of existing facilities and a review of the service provided by the system made by a staff member of the State Library. Existing facilities will be measured against recommended standards for public library housing as exemplified in Wheeler-The Small Library Building and in the Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries and in Wheeler and Goldhor-Practical Administration of Public Libraries.

The State Library will not expend Federal funds (and State and local funds required for matching such Federal funds) for acquisition of existing buildings to be used as a public library.

A second grant for building construction will not be made to a county library system unless no approvable projects are submitted by county libraries which have not received a previous grant.

(2) Priorities: The criteria to be applied in establishing a priority among applicants are as follows:

(1) The headquarters building of those counties in which the county libraries have been designated to be developed into area resource centers.

(2) County library headquarters buildings in regional systems serving 100,000 and over, and which provide housing for the regional headquarters office.

(3) County library headquarters buildings in counties serving populations of from 20,000 to 100.000.

(4). County library headquarters buildings in regional library systems.

(5) Temporary buildings to house branch library service in expanding suburban areas, used as part of an experiment to determine the optimum location of branch libraries in metropolitan areas.

(6) Branch library buildings serving a population area of 5,000 or more in county or regional library systems. The plan of construction and the location of the branch must be based upon a carefully developed plan for the location and development of branches to serve the entire area of the system.

(3) Amount of grants:

The allocation of funds for the construction projects will be as follows:

Branch libraries (permanent or temporary) serving populations of 5,000 or more in systems meeting requirements for State and Federal grants, $25,000 or 66 per cent of the cost of the total project, whichever amount is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional library systems meeting all requirements for State and Federal grants and serving 20,000 to 30,000, $50,000 or 66 per cent of the total cost of the construction project, whichever is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems serving 30,000 to 75,000 and meeting State and Federal requirements for grants, $75,000 or 66 per cent of the total cost of the project, whichever is the smaller.

AND IN ADDITION -

The headquarters of county and regional systems serving 75,000 or more and designated as regional reference resource centers, an additional $100,000 to provide an estimated additional 4,000 square feet of space over and above the minimum space requirement for the system's service area. The combined total of construction grants not to exceed 66 per cent of the total cost of the project.

ALL GRANTS CONDITIONAL UPON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

(4) Appeal of decisions:

Any library having its application for a construction grant denied may have its request reviewed by a referee appointed by the State Library. This referee will review the application carefully and make recommendations to the State Library.

Goal:

III. To promote the establishment and development of institutional library service capable of supporting treatment, education, and rehabilitation programs in State health and correctional institutions.

A. To establish and administer effective State standards governing personnel, materials, equipment, space, and physical facilities for institutional library service.

B. To stimulate recognition of library service as an integral part of education and rehabilitation by State institution administrators and personnel and institutional financial support for library service.

Implementation:

Year 1: The Consultant for Institutional Libraries will work with institutional librarians in reviewing national standards, determining where revised or supplementary statements are needed, and drafting standards. As rapidly as standards are determined to be applicable, the State Library will assist librarians and administrators in efforts to achieve them. As a first step, prerequisites for participation in grant programs will gradually be increased.

Year 1 through 5: Through a continuing information program, including regular conferences and meetings, the Consultant for Institutional Libraries will endeavor to aid librarians in informing administrators and institutional personnel of the purposes, values, and potential of library service and of the resources required for good service. The standards will provide one informational tool; grants-in-aid will provide an incentive for institutional effort.

Goal:

IIIC. To provide technical professional advice and assistance on a continuing, consistant basis.

1. To initiate studies, plans, and recommendations leading to improved library service

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: Since February, 1972, the State Library has employed a full-time Consultant for Institutional Libraries who is responsible for planning, developing, and implementing programs for State institutional library development; evaluating library programs in various institutions and agencies and serving as consultant on these programs; consulting regularly with institution administrators and/or librarians regarding services proposed or currently rendered and making recommendations for improvement, participating in the preparation of a State Plan for library development; and conducting studies and performing research as needed.

Goal:

IIID. To recruit and train qualified library personnel

1. To provide continuous in-service training opportunities with emphasis upon the special skills and techniques for work with patients and residents of institutions.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The Library Intern Project, which is conducted as part of the State Library's general personnel program (see IIA), includes institutional libraries. In order to attract, provide experience, and recruit young people for institutional librarianship, interns will be placed in institutional libraries prepared to offer suitable experience and supervision. They will work from two-and-one-half to three months at the pre-professional level. This phase of the program will be directed by the Consultant for Institutional Libraries, working in cooperation with the Field Services Librarian who supervises the personnel program.

Each year the Consultant will plan and direct a series of short workshops dealing with such areas as book selection, technical processing, reference techniques, story-telling, use of A-V materials, etc. He will be assisted by members of the State Library staff having special qualifications in each area.

Goal:

IIIE. To develop collections adequate to meet the needs of patients and residents

1. To provide incentive grants for improvement of collections to institutions meeting minimum requirements

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The Book Collection Improvement Project for institutional libraries will be continued. Institutions which have established libraries in charge of trained and experienced professional or pre-professional librarians may qualify for financial assistance in the purchase of books, periodicals, audio-visual materials, and certain pieces of equipment which will allow for the improvement of library service to residents. The grants will be made on the basis of the size of the institution and its support of the library. The institutions will be required to select the books from lists and bibliographies especially recommended for institutional service. Books will be selected within the institution, processed and housed either in the main institutional library or in suitable quarters provided in a branch of the institution.

Goal:

IIIE2. To provide service programs, planned to meet specific needs, to institutions too small to maintain a full program of library service

Implementation:

Year 1: The Consultant for Institutional Service will review the library needs of a number of small institutional units now in the planning or developmental stage, including halfway houses, rehabilitation centers, and mental health centers. As needed, individual programs will be developed for each unit, with service being provided by a local public library under contract or directly from the State Library. Prototype for these projects will be the Exceptional Children Project described below.

Year 1 through 5: The on-going Library Service for Exceptional Children project will continue. It makes possible experimental programs conducted to determine the best means of handling library service to small State institutions serving exceptional children. A successful project now in operation provides library service to the South Carolina Home for Crippled Children (38 residents) under a three-way contract between the Home, the Florence County Library, and the State Library. The Florence children's librarian visits the home on a regular schedule, conducts storyhours, shows filmstrips or plays recordings, and circulates books. In this case, the project is supervised by the librarian of the Florence County Library and by the Consultant for Institutional Libraries.

Goal:

IIIF. To provide reference services and supplementary resources for professional personnel in health and rehabilitation institutions

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: All of the reference and interlibrary loan resources of the State Library are available to institutional personnel. The Reference Staff will aid the Consultant for Institutional Libraries in publicizing and promoting the services. They will be available to assist institutions in developing professional libraries where needed. The Consultant will also compile and distribute bibliographies and reading lists of materials in the State Library collection which will be of value to institutional personnel.

Goal:

IIIG. To test and develop programs of bibliotherapy and service for emotionally and educationally handicapped individuals.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: As funds permit the Consultant for Institutional Libraries will plan and direct pilot projects designed to meet the special needs of target groups. The State has authorized establishment of drug treatment centers. When these are in operation they will be the site of the initial projects.

The prototype for this program is the continuing project for Adults with Special Problems. At present this is a project in bibliotherapy using paperbounds of high reading interest in the alcoholic rehabilitation centers.

Goal:

IV. To provide special programs of library service for visually and physically handicapped residents.

A. To encourage greater use of services for the handicapped by a continuing program of publicity, promotion and education

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: Through the Library Interpretation Project (see Goal VC) new materials and techniques will be developed for a stepped-up campaign of publicity and promotion which will utilize all news media with the emphasis on the radio and TV. In addition staff members will disseminate information about library services for the handicapped by first informing public and institutional librarians and the personnel of agencies and organizations serving the handicapped and then using the facilities of such agencies and organizations to identify and reach potential library users.

Goal:

IVB. To provide a full range of reading materials--braille, talking books, discs, large print, tape, cassettes, and cartridges from the North Carolina-South Carolina Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The Regional Library, jointly supported by North and South Carolina, provides direct service by mail to all handicapped South Carolinians who request service. Libraries may also borrow on interlibrary loan books in large print needed for local patrons with visual handicaps. South Carolina will continue to support the Regional Library, primarily from State appropriations, and promote its services with a carefully planned program of publicity (above).

Goal:

IVC. To make library service accessible to handicapped individuals at the local level wherever possible

1. To develop browsing collections of talking books, tapes, and cassettes, in major metropolitan libraries

Implementation:

Year 1: The State Library's Consultant for Special Programs, with the advice and assistance of the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, will undertake to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the six established Browsing Collections.

Year 2 through 5: On the basis of the above evaluation, the project will be revised or expanded as needed. The Consultant will aid local libraries in planning, promoting, and publicizing the service.

Goal:

IVC2. To provide collections of large-print books in public library headquarters and major branches

Implementation:

Year 1 and thereafter: Until such time as local libraries are considered able to maintain adequate collections of large-print materials independently, the State Library will continue the Large Print Books project. By this means libraries with inadequate collections are given grants on a matching basis for the purchase of large print books.

Goal:

IVC3. To encourage participation by handicapped readers in established library programs

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The Consultant for Special Programs, assisted by the Field Staff, will continuously explore means by which handicapped persons may be included in local library activities, such as Great Books, Friends of the Library, story hour, reading clubs, etc. Library staffs will be alerted to opportunities and encouraged to include the handicapped in planning and programs.

Goal:

IVD. To coordinate library services for the handicapped with programs of the S.C. Commission for the Blind, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the State Department of Education and other agencies and organizations serving the handicapped

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The Consultant for Special Programs will act as liaison between the State Library and all other groups serving the handicapped, establishing direct communications with key personnel by means of regular conferences and/or meetings. The aim will be to coordinate programs, eliminate unnecessary duplication, and provide mutual assistance in implementing programs.

Goal:

V. To facilitate optimum utilization of South Carolina's total library resources by means of cooperation and reciprocal activities among libraries of all types and at all levels

A. To develop a rapid communication system among libraries to facilitate location of media information and resources

1. To link the major academic and public libraries with the State Library by means of TWX (teletypewriterexchange)

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The on-going Communication Network project will be continued for the purpose of coordinating the resources of the major state colleges and universities, public libraries, and the State Library. The project strengthens reference and interlibrary loan service. The network makes possible a system of referrals in which the South Carolina State Library serves as a switching center for public and special libraries and the University of South Carolina for colleges and universities. TWX installations in the State Library, USC, and the three Area Reference Resource Centers in Charleston, Greenville, and Florence utilize the Watts line already maintained by the State for the use of State agencies and institutions. All publicly supported libraries are eligible to use the system and to forward requests to the nearest transmission center. As the interlibrary loan network expands and use grows, additional TWX installations may be placed in other major state-supported colleges or new Area Reference Resource Centers.

Goal:

VA2. To develop an In-Watts telephone system connecting local libraries with area resource libraries and/or the State Library

Implementation:

Year 2: The State Library will explore the feasibility and cost of establishing an in-Watts telephone system in order that local libraries might contact their Area Reference Resource Center or (where ARRC's have not yet been developed) the State Library without the necessity of using long-distance telephone. If deemed practicable, methods of funding and a plan of service will be developed.

Year 3ff: Contingent upon the findings above and the availability of funds, the In-Watts telephone service will be implemented.

Goal:

VB. To establish and maintain a system of Area Reference Resource Centers which will provide an improved level of reference service for all residents

Implementation:

Year 1: The Area Reference Resource Centers project will be implemented. During 1971-72 the State Library employed a consultant to supervise and direct the development of the three Area Reference Resource Centers already designated. In 1972-73, the State Library will make a grant-in-aid to the three Area Reference Resource Centers to employ a competent librarian to plan and carry out a program of coordination of the library resources in the area. The participating library must have taken part in previous projects and appointed an advisory committee made up of representative business men and librarians, must provide supervision of the project, and must develop a plan for sharing resources of the major libraries of the area. The objective is to improve reference service through coordination of library resources in the area concerned.

Year 2: As the ARRC program grows and when the level of use from libraries outside the headquarters county justifies it, grants-in-aid will be increased to provide additional personnel and operating costs.

Year 3 through 5: The three established centers will be continuously strengthened. Development of a fourth center will begin when either the Aiken County Library or the York County Library obtain the physical facilities and personnel prerequisite for the program.

Goal:

VB1. To develop and promote special reference services for business, industry, and government

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: Each Regional Reference Librarian, working with the ARRC Headquarters Librarian and the State Library's Consultant, will be responsible for identifying and evaluating library needs of business, industry, and government within his area, developing a plan of service, initiating pilot projects, and promoting the service. Local services will be closely coordinated with the State Library's reference and interlibrary loan service to permit rapid referrals and eliminate unnecessary duplication of services.

Goal:

VB2. To provide guidance and coordination of specialized aspects of library service from experienced professional librarians shared by libraries in the ARRC service area.

Implementation:

Year 4: In areas where regional systems have not developed to provide specialized personnel for small libraries, the State Library will assist local libraries in assessing personnel needs and exploring the feasibility of sharing specialists under mutual contracts or of contracting for special services from the ARRC headquarters library. Potential areas of service include but are not limited to children's service, adult service, technical service, and bookmobile service.

Year 5: Groups of libraries will be invited to submit proposals for pilot projects designed to demonstrate the benefits of interlibrary cooperation. Criteria for approval of projects will be demonstrated need, feasibility, cost, availability of personnel, and local funding. The State Library will offer an incentive grant to aid in funding one or more projects for a period from one to three years.

Goal:

VC. To interpret library service to the government and the public and to promote a climate of public opinion favorable to library development

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The Library Interpretation Project will be continued with the aim of building up the use of the library by individuals and groups in the community by increasing public understanding of the library program and the services provided. The program is conducted by a firm of public relations specialists under the supervision of the State Library. Releases for statewide distribution are prepared on all major programs and releases are made to support special projects. Complete plans for publicity and public relations are developed for pilot and demonstration projects. In implementing the plan, all news media are used. In addition, exhibits are prepared and given at meetings of large groups which are concerned with one or another of the project areas.

Goal:

VC1. To provide accurate and current information on library development within the state to all public, college, university, and special libraries in the state.

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The Intercommunications Project will provide a monthly newsletter to all public, college, university and special libraries in the state. Communication among the various types of libraries is essential because the goal of interlibrary cooperation can only be accomplished through the full understanding of the program by the participants. The newsletter will permit an exchange of ideas among librarians of various types of libraries and keep them informed of developments in the state, region, and nation which affect their programs with special emphasis on the need for cooperation and for sharing of resources.

Goal:

VD. To provide bibliographic access to major library collections in the state by exchange of microfilm catalogs between the State Library and the State universities and the provision of the State Library microfilm catalog to the Area Reference Resource Centers.

Implementation:

Year 1: The Microfilm Catalog and Shelf List Project will continue. The State Library has already microfilmed its own catalog and that of the University of South Carolina, and microfilm copies have been exchanged by the two libraries. The microfilm edition of the State Library catalog has also been placed in each of the three established Area Reference Resource Centers. During 1972-73 the catalog of Clemson University will be microfilmed and copies exchanged with USC and the State Library.

The objective of the project is to improve reference service and interlibrary loan service in the three major areas served by the Area Reference Resource Centers and to coordinate the use of the resources of major libraries within the state. In addition, the project will provide security and a safeguard against vandalism as each library places a microfilm copy of its catalog in security storage.

Year 2: The State Library will begin microfilming the shelf lists of the major public libraries in the state for security purposes. The library receiving the service will supply the film for the project, and the State Library will provide the equipment and staff for the microfilming.

Year 3ff: The three microfilm catalogs will be kept up to date by means of annual supplements with new editions planned every five years.

Goal:

VE. To develop a centralized federal documents depository, possibly jointly operated by the State Library and the University of South Carolina, and accessible to all libraries within the state

Implementation:

Year 1: The State Library and the University of South Carolina will study the feasibility of a centralized depository, investigating methods of administration, staffing, housing, and costs. If both parties agree to proceed with the program, contracts will be prepared and funding sought during the 1973 session of the General Assembly.

The purpose of the project will be to make the full range of federal documents available to all South Carolina libraries by means of rapid copying and loan service with a minimum duplication of operations and expense.

Year 2 or thereafter: When necessary funds are obtained, a qualified documents staff will be employed to implement the program.

Goal:

VF. To make the results of current research available for application to local and State problems by computerized access to the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC).

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The ERIC Project will be continued in cooperation with the State Department of Education. It provides a research facility essential to bring the results of authoritative research to the solution of problems in school, library and community.

The initial and complete set of ERIC documents on microfilm was purchased by the Department of Education and placed in the custody of the State Library. The State Library in turn keeps the collection up-to-date through an annual subscription and provides the necessary equipment to store and process the collection. The State Library and the State Department of Education share in the use of a computer and through the computerized index to the ERIC documents are able to make literature searches in response to requests from faculty or graduate students in the State's colleges, county departments of education, or agencies of State Government which require the service. When the literature search has been made, the computer print-out is sent to the requesting agency which checks the materials listed for those which they wish to examine. The State Library then searches its microfiche collection and provides either microfiche copies or printed copies of the materials requested. In addition to this, the State Library frequently is requested to supplement the ERIC materials with other materials from its collection.

Year 1: During 1972-73 a special Equipment Project placed a microfiche reader in each county library headquarters. During 1973-74 the Reference staff will conduct a series of workshops for local librarians to instruct them in the uses of ERIC materials and the microfiche readers.

Goal:

VG. To develop a statewide interlibrary loan code

Implementation:

Year 1: The Executive Board of the South Carolina Library Association will be requested to appoint a committee of representative librarians to study interlibrary loan needs and to draft an interlibrary loan code tailored to conditions in South Carolina. The purpose will be to encourage freer access to all library resources by means of a code less restrictive than the ALA Interlibrary Loan Code. The Director of Reader Services, the Interlibrary Loan Librarian, and the Title III Consultant will represent the State Library in negotiations.

Year 2 or thereafter: When a state code is approved by the South Carolina Library Association, the State Library will follow its regulations for its own interlibrary loan service within the State and advise and assist public and institutional libraries in its implementation.

Goal:

VH. To encourage cooperative programs of service among all types of libraries within the local community and at the State level

1. To explore means and conduct demonstrations of cooperation between school, public, and Technical Education Center libraries.

Year 1 through 5: A member of the State Library staff will be designated to serve as liaison between this agency and the Library Services section of the State Department of Education. Initially a Field Services Librarian will perform this duty; once she is employed, the Coordinator of Children's Services will assume this function. It will be her responsibility to meet regularly with the Library Consultants of the Department of Education and to ensure a mutual exchange of information about school and public library programs. She will cooperate with the Library Consultants in planning and carrying out necessary measures to coordinate LSCA and ESEA Title II programs.

Year 3 or thereafter: The Coordinator of Children's Services will select a test area in which there is a well-established public library program, a school system having a library coordinator, and a TEC center. She will work with local librarians in exploring means of mutual cooperation. A pilot project will be planned, implemented, and evaluated with a view to developing guidelines and practices replicable elsewhere in the state.

Goal:

VH2. To encourage further development of existing cooperative programs for and with academic libraries

Implementation:

Year 1 through 5: The State Library will work through the College Section of the South Carolina Library Association to maintain contacts with academic libraries, to exchange information, and to explore new opportunities for cooperation. Periodic conferences will be held with the Executive Committee of the Section, and a State Library representative will attend open meetings of the Section. As a member of the SCLA Executive Board for the next four years, the State Librarian will participate in all Association planning. She has also been invited to attend planning meetings of the Interinstitutional Library Committee (a group representing state-supported institutions under the Commission of Higher Education). In addition to promoting cooperation generally, specific aims of these contacts will be to extend the interlibrary loan network to all institutions of higher learning and to ensure coordination of Higher Education Act library programs and LSCA programs wherever feasible.

Goal:

VH3. To develop access to the resources of the special and privately supported libraries of the state

a. To cooperate with the SCLA Special Libraries Section in identifying special libraries and their resources and in collecting and publishing statistics

b. To develop mutual lending agreements

Implementation:

Year 1: The State Library's Title III Consultant and the Reference staff will work with the Special Libraries Section in identifying all special libraries in the state, preparing a directory of libraries, and developing an annual statistical report form. Thereafter, the State Library will collect and publish special library statistics as part of its annual report.

Year 2 through 5: The State Library will continue to work closely with the Special Libraries section with the object of tying special libraries into the interlibrary loan network and of exploring new avenues of cooperation. As rapidly as possible, mutual lending agreements will be negotiated with individual libraries following the pattern of those already in effect.

TIME FRAME
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PROGRAM FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

I. THE STATE LIBRARY

Goal	Year I: 1972-73	Year II: 1973-74	Year III: 1974-75	Year IV: 1975-76	Year V: 1976-77
I	*General Administration	x	x	x	x
	Request for new personnel: Deputy Librarian Construction Officer Coordinator of Children's Services Assistant, Service to the Disadvantaged Administrative Assistant Clerical personnel	Coordinator of Adult Services Legislative Research Assistant Federal Documents Depository: Librarian & staff Audio-Visual Specialist Reference Assistant, Pre-Prof. Clerical personnel	Technical Services Assistant, Prof. Technical Services Clerk-typist	Assistant Reference Librarian Assistant Bookkeeper Clerk-typist	
			Renewed requests for any positions not approved previously.		
IA	Study and Planning: Funding of library services	State Aid Campaign: Promotion and legislation	x	x	x
IB	Reference and Interlibrary Loan Project		x	x	x
IB1	*Technical Services Project Study: Interlibrary loan collection & services Plan: Long-range acquisitions program		x	x	x

*Indicates projects separately budgeted under LSCA

I. THE STATE LIBRARY (continued)

Goal	Year I: 1972-73	Year II: 1973-74	Year III: 1974-75	Year IV: 1975-76	Year V: 1976-77
IB2	State Documents Program	—*—	—*—	—*—	—*—
	Documents Depository Law	Depository System	Study and Planning: Local documents program	—*—	—*—
IC	Centralized Programs Study and Planning: Cooperative Film Service	*Film Service	—*—	—*—	—*—
		Study and Planning: Last-copy depository	Last-Copy Depository	—*—	—*—
					Study and Planning: New Programs
ID	*Field Services Project	—*— Coordinator of Children's Services	—*— Coordinator of Adult Services	—*—	—*—
IE	Service to State Government and State Government Agencies			—*—	—*—
			Current Awareness Project	—*—	—*—
IF	Planning and Evaluation	—*—	—*—	—*—	—*—
	Revision of State Program	—*—	—*—	—*—	—*—
	*Salary Survey				
IG	*Projects Supporting State and National Concerns		—*—	—*—	—*—

*Indicates projects separately budgeted under LSCA

ALL PROGRAMS CONDITIONAL UPON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

II. PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Goal	Year I; 1972-73	Year II: 1973-74	Year III: 1974-75	Year IV: 1975-76	Year V: 1976-77
IIA1	*Recruiting Program	*	*	*	*
	*Library Intern Project	*	*	*	*
IIA2	*Personnel Program Study and Revision: Salary schedules; Position classification plans	*	*	*	*
		*Salary Supplement Project	*	*	*
	*Scholarship Project				
IIA3	*Workshops and In-Service Training Project		*	*	*
IIB1	*Book Collection Improvement Project		*	*	*
IIB2	Checklist of Bibliographic Tools				
IIB3	*BCIP: Periodicals Project	*	*	*	*
		*Periodicals Equipment Project			
IIB4			*Equipment Project		
IIB5				Non-Print Media Collections	
IIC1	Improved Access	*	*	*	*

*Indicates projects separately budgeted under LSCA

II. PUBLIC LIBRARIES (continued)

Goal	Year I: 1972-73	Year II: 1973-74	Year III: 1974-75	Year IV: 1975-76	Year V: 1976-77
IIC2	*Rural Disadvantaged Project	—	x	x	x
	*Urban Disadvantaged Project	—	x	x	x
	*Audio-Visuals for Disadvantaged				
IIC2a	*Staff Assistance Project	x	x	x	x
	*Staff Training Project	x	x	x	x
IIC2b	*Materials for the Disadvantaged	—	x	x	x
IIC2c	Interagency Cooperation	x	x	x	x
IIC3		Study and Planning: Service to Senior Adults & Homebound	*Service to Senior Adults & Homebound	x	
IID1 and 2	Study and Planning: Regional Organization	x	x		
IID3	*County Library Project "Catch-Up" Project	x			
			*County Up-Grade Project	x	x
IID4				*Regional Library Demonstration Program	x
IIE1	*Metropolitan Libraries: Resource Centers	x	x	x	x

*Indicates projects separately budgeted under LSCA

II. PUBLIC LIBRARIES (continued)

Goal	Year I: 1972-73	Year II: 1973-74	Year III: 1974-75	Year IV: 1975-76	Year V: 1976-77
IIE2			*Study and Planning: Cooperative metropolitan services	*Metropolitan Services Pilot Project	x
IIF	*Title II: Construction Administration Project	x	x	x	x
IIF3	*Public Library Construction Project		x	x	x

*Indicates projects separately budgeted under LSCA

ALL PROGRAMS CONDITIONAL UPON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

III. INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

Goal	Year I: 1972-73	Year II: 1973-74	Year III: 1974-75	Year IV: 1975-76	Year V: 1976-77
IIIA and B	Study: Institutional Standards	Implementation of Standards	x	x	x
	Information Program	x	x	x	x
IIIC	Consultant Service for Institutional Libraries		x	x	x
IIID	In-Service Training	x	x	x	x
IIIE1	*Book Collection Improvement Project (Institutions)			x	x
IIIE2	*Exceptional Children Project		x	x	x
IIIF	Service to Professional Personnel		x	x	x
IIIG	*Adults with Special Problems		x	x	x

*Indicates projects separately budgeted under LSCA

ALL PROGRAMS CONDITIONAL UPON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

IV. SERVICE TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Goal	Year I: 1972-73	Year II: 1973-74	Year III: 1974-75	Year IV: 1975-76	Year V: 1976-77
IVA	Promotion and Publicity	x	x	x	x
IVB	*North Carolina-South Carolina Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped				x
IVC1	*Browsing Collections	x	x	x	x
IVC2	*Large-Print Books	x			
IVC3	Local Library Activities	x	x	x	x
IVD	Interagency Cooperation	x	x	x	x

*Indicates projects separately budgeted under LSCA

ALL PROGRAMS CONDITIONAL UPON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

V. INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

Goal	Year I: 1972-73	Year II: 1973-74	Year III: 1974-75	Year IV: 1975-76	Year V: 1976-77
VA	*Communications Network	x	x	x	x
	*TWX	x	x	x	x
		Study and Planning: In-Wats Telephone System	In-Wats Telephone System	x	x
VB	*Area Reference Resource Centers		x	x	x
VB1	Service to Business and Industry		x	x	x
VB2				Study and Planning: Sharing specialized personnel	Personnel Pilot Project
VC	*Library Interpretation	x	x	x	x
VC1	*Intercommunication (Newsletter)		x	x	x
VD	*Microfilm Catalog and Shelf List Project		x	x	x
VE	Study and Planning: Federal Documents Depository	Federal Documents Depository		x	x
VF	*ERIC Project	x	x	x	x

*Indicates projects separately budgeted under LSCA

V. INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION (continued)

Goal	Year I: 1972-73	Year II: 1973-74	Year III: 1974-75	Year IV: 1975-76	Year V: 1976-77
VG	**Study and Planning:** State Interlibrary Loan Code	State Interlibrary Loan Code	x	x	x
VH	Intertype Library Programs	x	x	x	x

ALL PROGRAMS CONDITIONAL UPON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

PART VI. Revision and Evaluation

It is anticipated that the State Program for Library Development will be in a continuous state of revision. As previously indicated, Year 1 will continue the intensive planning process initiated in 1971-72. Supporting data, such as statistics on low-income population, will be reviewed and updated. The goals and objectives will be reexamined by State Library staff members, assisted by the State Library Board and LSCA Advisory Council. They will be presented for the consideration of the Planning Committee of the South Carolina Library Association during development of a long-range program for the Association. Any recommendations from the Regional Program Officer will be considered for incorporation. Following publication and distribution of the State Program, a series of meetings will be held for public and institutional librarians and public library trustees to explain the Program and to invite comment and discussion. Changes resulting from these activities will be implemented as rapidly as decisions are made and will be formally reported and incorporated into the revised State Program to be submitted to the Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology on July 1, 1973. Similar activities will be carried out in each succeeding year.

Evaluation of programs and projects will also be continuous, providing the basis for most of the revisions. At the state level, a member of the State Library staff will be assigned responsibility for monitoring activities associated with each goal and for supervising local projects related to it. Department heads will have primary responsibility for evaluation of internal programs and Field Service Librarians and Consultants for local projects. Evaluation of projects will be carried on by means of:

a. Preliminary discussions concerning proposed projects with local library boards or institutional administrators, with library directors and supervisory personnel, and with any other agencies or community representatives concerned with the project.

b. On-site visits to the project before programs are initiated, at least once a quarter during program operation, and prior to acting upon requests for revision of projects or renewal of grants.

c. Analysis of written proposals, reports, budgets, audits, or other documents submitted in connection with the project.

d. Comparative analysis of related projects to measure effectiveness in terms of time, cost and performance.

Local libraries will be required to supervise, evaluate, and report on projects in such a way as to:

a. Identify the degree of effectiveness with which project goals and objectives have been and are being met.

b. Assess staff effectiveness in working with the community that is served by the project.

c. Identify the effectiveness of the dissemination of information concerning the project.

d. Determine program factors which should be retained, revised, augmented, or eliminated.

e. Identify and assess the impact of the project on the library's total program of service.

f. Examine the affects of the library's communication and coordination with other community agencies.

Staff members responsible for monitoring and evaluation will report on all activities to the appropriate department head and the State Librarian by means of written field trip reports, monthly reports, and annual project reports and by conferences as needed. In addition to the continuous evaluation outlined above, there will be three major assessment points. An inventory of projects will be made in December of each year as a basis for revisions of the current Annual Program, reallocation of funds, and substitution of new or revised projects for unsatisfactory ones for the remainder of the fiscal year. Again in March another review and assessment will be made in preparation for revision of the State Program for Library Development and preparation of the new Annual Program. Finally, each July annual reports and full evaluations will be made of all projects carried on during the previous fiscal year before new project applications are approved. The Director of Field Services, under the supervision of the State Librarian, will coordinate reporting, evaluation, and revision activities.

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